

Inflation and pay al urged to fset crisis over bs and output

employment will increase, production will fall
ices will rise by 17 per cent this year, the
al Institute of Economic and Social Re-
predicts in its review, published today.
ests, however, that it should be possible
g inflation down to about 5 per cent a year
years by agreeing with the trade unions
heme linking pay with the price index. It
the Chancellor to take reflationary
es in the autumn.

Inflation rate 'could reduced to 5%

port prices will rise by 26 per cent
s 1974, with an additional
6.5 per cent rise in 1975.
The institute's position on
conomic policy remains basically
unchanged. It is convinced
that priority should be given
to the maintenance of full
employment and that inflation
control can be left to a price-
and incomes policy.

Despite Mr Barber's cuts in
November, public authorities
spending should increase by 2.3
per cent. The effect of this on
demand will, however, be
largely cancelled by a 2 per cent
drop in gross fixed investment.

The only rapidly growing
component of demand is ex-
pected to be exports. The 5 per
cent rise forecast for them in
1974 should be sufficient to
raise Britain's share of world
trade in manufactured goods.
The increase in exports should
also contribute to a gradual
improvement in the balance of
payments. In 1974 the overall
deficit may amount to £3,500m.

The British Government's
policy of deploring all nuclear
tests was made known in the
House of Commons by the
Prime Minister last March. But
I understand no approach
has been made to France.

Minister in French A-tests row dismissed

President Valéry Giscard
d'Estaing last night dismissed
Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber,
the Minister of Reform, who
earlier in the day expressed
disapproval of the French
decision to continue nuclear
tests in the Pacific.

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 9
France will resume nuclear
testing in the south Pacific this
summer, the Elysee announced
yesterday. But these tests
should be the last ones carried
out in the atmosphere, a
spokesman said.

Future tests designed to
make the French thermo-
nuclear weapon operational by
1976 would take place under-
ground. The tests will be the
eighth France has carried out
in the south Pacific since 1966.

Yesterday's announcement
said the tests this year would
be carried out in conditions of
total security. The effectiveness
of the precautions taken had
been confirmed by the United
Nations.

The announcement that test-
ing would be resumed was
accompanied by a decree by the
President of France suspending
all navigation from June 11 in
a zone extending 60 nautical
miles beyond French territorial
waters around the Mururoa
atoll, 750 miles south-east of
Tahiti.

Mr Jean-Jacques Servan-
Schreiber, the new Minister of
Reform, who has strongly op-
posed previous tests, told a
press conference at Nancy today
that he disapproved of this
year's tests as much as he had
disapproved of previous ones.
He claimed that the Govern-
ment had not been consulted.
The military authorities had
presented the Council of Minis-
ters with "what amounts to a
fait accompli".

Donoughmores were told: 'You are in luck, the hunger strikers have given in' Kidnappers and captives 'waved on' at police checkpoint

By Staff Reporters
The men who kidnapped
Lord and Lady Donoughmore
in Clonmel last Tuesday night are
believed to have narrowly
escaped capture a few minutes
before they freed the couple in
Phoenix Park, Dublin, early
yesterday.

The elderly couple had been
blinded and driven at high
speed along twisting roads for
more than two hours. Just
before their captors were due
to free them, the driver saw a
police roadblock ahead.
The gang pulled off their
masks and pushed their captives
to the floor. The car slowed,
but the police waved it through
without checking the identity of
the occupants.
The car drove into Phoenix
Park, the Donoughmores were
brought out and the vehicle
drove off.

The Gardaí denied that ver-
sion of the events, but there
were checkpoints in operation
on Saturday night and the
police do have a description of
the kidnappers' car.

After they had been freed
Lord and Lady Donoughmore
made their way to a sto-
keeper's lodge.
After the kidnapping last
week, they were kept prisoner
in the converted sitting room of
a modern bungalow by masked
and armed men, who told them
on Friday night that they would
be freed within 24 hours if the
IRA hunger strikers abandon-
ing their fast.

At 12.30 am yesterday they
were awakened and told: "You
are in luck, the hunger strikers
have given in." They were
then blindfolded and driven to
freedom.
The Gardaí believe six to
eight men were involved in the
operation and two photographs
were issued last night. No
demands had been sent to the

authorities, but the police are
sure the operation was the
work of the Provisional IRA.
Hundreds of police yesterday
began searching for the bungal-
ow described by Lord and
Lady Donoughmore.

They were kidnapped when
they arrived home from a
dinner party. Lord Donough-
more, who had a plaster over a
cut in his temple and a black-
ened left eye, said yesterday:
"I got out to collect the dogs,
when I heard my wife say,
'Hello, what is this?' and I
saw a man approaching. He was
carrying a long revolver and we
began struggling."
"I was hit five times on the
head with the pistol. I think
they call it pistol-whipping in
the wild West. After a bit I
said: 'Look, there is no use
struggling, we were kept drawn
struck once, but Lord Donough-
more's cuts left the bloodstains

in the driveway which had
worrying implications."
Lady Sara Collins, Lord
Donoughmore's daughter, said
her father told her that "he bled
all over everything".
After the fight in the driveway
Lord and Lady Donoughmore
were bundled on to the floor of
a car by their four attackers.
As it sped out of the gates they
were blindfolded.

"There was a high-speed drive
which Lord Donoughmore said
was "very exciting and twisted
and turned along roads", and
the couple were transferred to
another car, and then a third.
After they reached the
bungalow the kidnappers led the
couple inside, seated them, and
took off their blindfolds. They
found themselves in a sitting
room measuring 15ft square,
with green walls and orange
curtains, which were kept drawn
throughout their stay.
A bed was provided, and

pictures had been removed to
prevent identification of the
house. There were still nails in
the walls and a lighter patch
over the fireplace showed a
picture had hung there.
The couple were in evening
dress, but the clothes were
bloodstained in the struggle with
the kidnappers and were re-
placed by them.
The couple were guarded by a
succession of sentries wearing
black hoods. Lord Donoughmore
said: "They looked like the old
Klux Klan, with little slits for
their eyes."
"The guards were different
men from the kidnappers, and
there was always one man pre-
sent day and night with a gun.
I thought they were taking
orders from someone with high
authority."

The Donoughmores were
allowed out of the room only to
go to the bathroom. They were
blindfolded before they were
led to a bathroom. The door
turned first right, then left. The
window of the bathroom was
always shut.
The only indications they had
of their whereabouts were
sounds of cows lowing and birds
calling.
Lord Donoughmore said:
"Once we were there we were
treated with the greatest
possible courtesy."
Lord Donoughmore said he
and his wife were given fried
breakfasts and chops or steaks
for dinner. They were not
allowed newspapers except for
the sporting pages, but their
captors listened to the radio and
told them what was happening.
Lady Donoughmore had lost
her spectacles and so she could
not read during their captivity
and much of the conversation
was about politics. But Lord
Donoughmore said: "They know
a lot more about racing now."
On the second day of their
captivity Lady Donoughmore
asked whether they had been
captured because of the hunger
strike by the Price sisters. Lord
Donoughmore said: "They said
it was to do with that and they
did not want a ransom."
"I was once an English MP
and they had the idea I had a
lot of influence with the British
Government. I do not. I happen
to be an Irishman."
Lord Donoughmore, who is

Lord Donoughmore, with bloodstains on the front of his coat, and his wife, who was wearing his dinner jacket.

Continued on page 2, col 4

200 policemen watch helplessly as IRA leader speaks

From Robert Fisk
Ballina, Co Mayo
Mr David O'Connell, (Dáil
O'Connell) a leading member of
the Provisional IRA's Army
Council and one of the most
wanted men in both parts of
Ireland, turned up last night to
give the graveside oration for
Michael Gaughan, the hunger
striker, while 200 Irish police-
men, sandwiched between
thousands of Provisional
supporters, watched helplessly.
As he condemned the British
Government, condemned Mr
Cosgrave's Government and
praised Mr Gaughan as "a great
man, a brave soldier, and an
outstanding citizen of the Irish
race", the policemen stood in
ranks, scarcely 15 yards away,
unable to move towards him.

allow local people to pay their
respects to the Provisional
martyr.
The Irish Republic Govern-
ment had been insisting privi-
legely that it would not allow Mr
Gaughan a graveside funeral,
but even before Mr O'Connell's
appearance a volley of sixshots
had been fired over the coffin
outside St Murdoch's Cathedral,
in Ballina, while several dozen
policemen looked on. The
cathedral service itself, rather
than the graveside service,
pushing the lines of policemen,
which had ranged themselves in a
rectangle around it, to the back.
Then squads of IRA men in
black uniforms, black berets,
sunglasses and white webbed
belts (old British Army issue)
marched up the cemetery path
with a colour party. The police-
men, looking slightly disturbed,
were pushed several yards far-
ther back before Mr O'Connell,
who stepped up out of the crowd,
took his place at the graveside.
He turned his back on the police
and launched into a short but
rhetorical panegyric.
Thousands of people lining
the route had watched Mr
Gaughan's body pass on its way
from Dublin, and they had been
given, according to Mr

O'Connell, "a new insight into
the struggle of an ancient race".
He referred to "the cruel and
ruthless English oppressor" and
quoted Wolfe Tone's remark
that the connection between
Ireland and England was the
curse of the Irish nation.
He went on to attack "the
cowardice of the Jenkines, the
judges and the fallers" in an
obvious reference to the other
Irish hunger strikers, then castigating
the police and British news-
papers for what he called
provocation.
It is not Mr O'Connell's
words, however, that are going
to prove embarrassing to the
Irish authorities, but his
presence in Ballina before so
many representatives of so many
policemen. Mr Cosgrave has re-
peatedly assured the British Gov-
ernment that he will not
tolerate the Provisional IRA's
activities. But even though the
Gardaí were physically power-
less to do anything yesterday,

it will take some explaining.
Hundreds of wreaths were
laid at the graveside, many from
men held without trial in
Northern Ireland and from Provi-
sional IRA battalions in Bel-
fast, Londonderry and the
border areas of Ulster. Scarcely
any of the IRA men who turned
up, of course, had even known
Michael Gaughan's name a week
ago, although Mr Brendan Mac-
Gill, the London Sinn Féin
leader, who was present, was a
close friend.
If the funeral had a show busi-
ness quality about it, it could
scarcely have been dispelled by
the cameramen who swarmed
around the hearse at Ballina and
by the light aircraft containing a
television crew which repeatedly
roared out of the clouds above
Mount Nephin and raced only a
few dozen feet above the heads of
the crowds on the river bank.
Whether the thousands who
had watched the cortege on its

Continued on page 2, col 4

Flam burst in villages

Peru, June 9.—
A series of fatal
explosions engulfed three vil-
lages in central Peru.
Scores of families were
driven from the area in case
the flames spread, and there
were reports of the 850ft high
mountain by the collapse of
air tops into mud.
Other villages lying
along the path of the
water were in danger.
No official esti-
mate was escaping of 350,000 cubic ft
of gas today. There have
been reports of typhoid
outbreak by human bodies
contaminating water.—Reuter.

Plea to nurses by Mrs Castle as 600 patients face being forced to leave

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State
for Social Services, appealed to
nurses' leaders yesterday to
call off their strikes as the Con-
federation of Health Service
Employees announced that 600
psychiatric and mentally handi-
capped patients might soon be
forced to leave two hospitals.
The patients are at Severalls
Hospital and the Royal Eastern
Counties Hospital, Colchester.
A statement from the Colches-
ter branch of the COHSE said
there would be no nursing ser-
vices for the 600 patients until
doctors and nurses estimated
were fit to leave.
The statement was signed by
the Colchester Action Commit-
tee which includes the names
of five nurses and two doctors,
one of them a consultant
psychiatrist.
The committee says that the
community services will have to
arrange as best they can for the
patients' care.

In return, the nurses would
relax restrictions which are
part of the work-to-rule in the
nurses' pay claim, so that
patients who needed their care
would not suffer.
The statement announced "a
change in our policy of indus-
trial action—an action made
necessary by governmental re-
fusal to meet our just and long-
overdue claims."
The public must be made
aware of the nurses' grievances,
because the future of the
health service depended on re-
cruitment of the right people
and that, in turn, depended on
the right rate for the job, the
statement said.
Of the patients who would
have to leave, it said: "Some
may go to their families, others
may go to volunteer families
willing to help, and compulsory
billeting, as in the war, may be
needed until hostels are built."
"For our part, we are pre-
pared to relax our present re-
strictions in order that patients
who really need our care do not
suffer. However, unless those of
our patients who need not be
here are removed before June
24, the possibility of much more
industrial action than any so
far."
A lengthy meeting of the
national executive of COHSE
ended yesterday with no indica-
tion of an early return to normal
working. "It had before it a
letter from Mrs Castle, relating
to the consideration of demands
for the Government to set a date
for the inquiry into nurses' pay
to report by, and for, an interim
payment."
Mrs Castle said that she hoped
that the consideration of the
national conference, which
opens today, would "carefully
reconsider the present policy of
disruptive action."
Sympathy not enough, page 2

Demonstrators jeer at Bolshoi ballet

More than 50 banner-waving,
chanting demonstrators met the
Russian Bolshoi ballet when
they arrived at the Royal
Horseguards Hotel in London
yesterday.
Members of the Women's
Campaign for Soviet Jewry told
Bolshoi members in English
and Russian over loudspeakers:
"You represent the Soviet Gov-
ernment, which is persecuting
Jews, so we are going to perse-
cute you."
Mr Grenville Janner, Labour
MP for Leicester, West and
secretary of the All-Party Parlia-
mentary Committee for the Re-
lease of Soviet Jewry, said:
"The promised release of the
Panovs will ease the pain of
welcoming this ballet. However,
they are only two out of a
hundred thousand waitings to be
released. The demonstrations
during the visit of the Bolshoi
will certainly continue."

The rest of the news

- 1 EEC: Mr Heath denying right of people to decide, Mr Wilson says
- 2 Discrimination: How young black people get into trouble with the law
- 4 Councils accused: 'More spent on cleaning offices than on historic buildings'
- 5 Sex equality: Government should bring in new Bill, woman barrister says
- 5 France: M Chirac appoints 21 junior ministers
- 6 Lower Saxony: Heavy voting in crucial election
- 6 Middle East: Palestinians decide not to attend Geneva peace conference
- 6 Moscow: Scientists ignoring ban on Soviet seminar
- 7 Athens: Greece to extend territorial waters to 12 miles
- 8 Children: Ten commandments for conscientious parents
- 8 Motor Racing: Scheckter wins Swedish grand prix in a Tyrrell-Ford
- 10 Racing: French Derby won by an outsider
- 10 Lord Chalfont: India has blown the nuclear safe wide open
- 14 Diary: The middle-class colonizers of the Isle of Dogs
- 14 Transport: TUC proposes creation of national planning authority
- 17 Industry: CBI president to answer Benn attack on top companies
- 17 West Germany: Eight-page special report

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Lasas held in police in airfield

Lasas were held in police
in airfield. The men were
detained by private airmen in
day. A German and an
American were also held.
No 5 Regional
and Essex police
waited through the
alley End airfield
just after dawn.
Aine Cherokee air-
craft had been fol-
lowed from men in
sex police said last
two men would
court at Saffron
Walden.

Lisbon opens diplomatic relations with Moscow

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, June 9
Portugal has established
diplomatic relations with
the Soviet Union, it was announced
today. Negotiations on an
exchange of ambassadors were
carried out by Dr Mario Soares,
the Foreign Minister, during his
recent visit to London.
Diplomatic relations have
already been established with
Romania and a delegation from
Belgrade has come to Lisbon to
negotiate a similar arrangement.
It is known that the Por-
tuguese Communist Party has
been pressing the Government
for the establishment of diplo-
matic relations with all com-
munist countries.
The communiqué today said
Portugal and the Soviet Union
were convinced that the estab-
lishment of relations would
"contribute to the promotion of
security and a lasting peace as
well as European cooperation

Whitelaw appointment as Tory chairman imminent

By Our Political Staff
The appointment of Mr White-
law, former Secretary of State
for Northern Ireland and now
shadow Minister for Employ-
ment, as chairman of the Con-
servative Party in succession to
Lord Carrington is expected
within the next few weeks.
It has been expected at Con-
servative headquarters for some
time. Lord Carrington, who was
appointed in 1972, said before
the last general election that he
had asked Mr Heath if he could
be relieved of the post after the
election.
He was asked to stay on when
it seemed possible that Mr Wil-
son might choose to go for a
June or July election. There
were good reasons for not want-
ing to change the man at the
top of the electoral organization
at such a time. Now the Con-
servative Party is taking a more
relaxed view of the prospects,

Mr Heath has decided to make the change.

Lord Carrington and Mr
James Prior, vice-chairman,
were Mr Heath's chief lieutenants
during the last election cam-
paign and were among the
advocates of an early election
when the miners decided on
their national strike. It is ex-
pected that Mr Prior, who is
now the Opposition's chief
spokesman on home affairs, will
also leave his post as vice-
chairman.
There is some doubt whether
Mr Heath will appoint a suc-
cessor. According to party officials,
it was explained when Lord
Carrington and Mr Prior were
brought in at the top of the
organization that a second
appointment was necessary
because Lord Carrington was
heavily engaged in his duties
as Secretary of State for Defence.

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HOME NEWS

Mr Heath accused of denying public right to make EEC decision

By George Clark Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister last night attacked Mr Heath, the Opposition leader, for his recent comment that a minority Labour Government "is not entitled to renegotiate Britain out of the European Economic Community."

the views of the British people. Mr Wilson was picking up remarks made by Mr Heath when he attended a formal party at the opening of the Conservative European MPs' new office in St Stephen's House, Westminster.

Ministers anxious to placate left wing

By Our Political Correspondent

The strong tone of Mr Wilson's counterblast last night to Mr Heath over the EEC will bring some reassurance to members of the Labour left wing who intend to criticize Mr Callaghan's handling of the renegotiation when the Commons debates Europe tomorrow.

Women asked to monitor local food prices

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, asked 400 delegates to the Labour Women's conference yesterday to be local monitors of prices.

Sympathy not enough for nurses, Mrs Short says

Nurses needed more than emotion and a flood of sympathy, Mrs Renée Short, MP for Wolverhampton, North-East, said at the Labour Women's conference yesterday.

Police watch as IRA leader speaks

Continued from page 1 passage across the country thought they were bidding farewell to a Son of Ireland or whether they turned up out of curiosity to watch Mr Gaughan's journey home, it was difficult to tell.



An injured man being helped to an ambulance after a car bomb exploded at the Ballynacaward gravelhounding track, Hannastown, Belfast, yesterday. The explosion killed Michelle Osborne, aged 13, and seriously injured three other members of her family. Altogether 13 people who were watching gravelhounds exercise were injured by the bomb, which contained between 100 and 200lb of explosives.

Police watch as IRA leader speaks

Continued from page 1 under the gaze of Mr Rory O'Brady (Ruairi O'Bradigh), the Sinn Féin president. Mr Gaughan's parents live near the cathedral but most people in Ballina did not seem to remember the man who died in the IRA on June 24. He left the town eight years ago.

One young man remembered playing football with him and said that most of the people who turned up had done so out of curiosity, but many people there, including some of the middle-aged men and women, were more than critical about the British Government.

has to be spent to make the British do anything. One example of how the machinery of martyrdom has been brought into play has cropped up in a poem which is going the rounds, both in the Irish Republic and in Belfast and which has a more than familiar ring about it.

Liberal Party to issue interim manifesto

The Liberal Party is soon to issue an interim manifesto. That was one of several decisions taken by the party's weekend conference at Brighton in September.

MPs, who hold their own week-end gathering next month. The paper will also be the basis of a one-day debate at the Liberal annual conference at Brighton in September.

their lives required a completely new style of government. That could see the party going into the next election with a new campaigning image linking its proposals on industrial democracy, parliamentary reform and decentralization.

Woman beats some of the best male parachutists

From Tony Geraghty Weston on the Green Oxfordshire In the British Parachute Championships, which ended yesterday, Corporal Jackie Smith, aged 22, the only woman in the Parachute Regiment, defeated some of the best men in the business to finish third in the individual accuracy competition. She also became overall women's champion.

King, Meacock, D. Wright (Peterborough), Corporal D. C. Kenny and Private R. A. Milne (Rushmore). The British Parachute Association will also send a 21-year-old competitor Corporal Smith and Miss Tracey Rixon, aged 28, runner-up in the women's events, and two other British women may join them later to complete the team.

New system for redundant churches urged

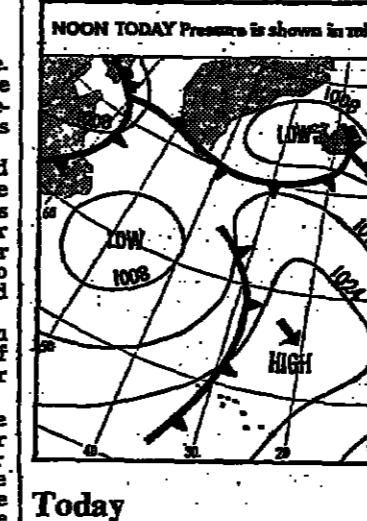
The system of deciding whether a redundant church should be demolished, put to other use, or preserved as a monument, should be streamlined, says a report by the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches, issued today. It proposes legislation to scrap the Pastoral Measure, which governs the work of the board and urges the setting up of a unified body to decide on the architectural and historic value of redundant churches and the allocation of funds to those worth preserving.

Champagne and eggs for freed kidnap victims

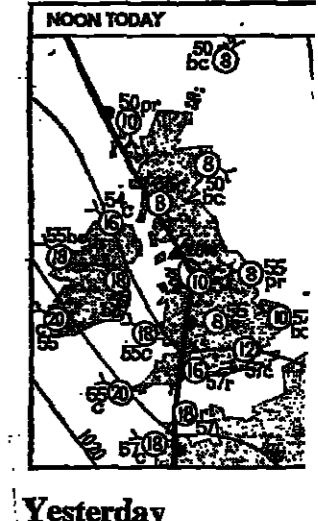
Continued from page 1 age 71 and was Conservative MP for Peterborough from 1943 for two years, said: "I think the IRA were under the mistaken impression that our lives would be interesting to the British Government. But I do not think they cared a damn."

put over the cut on his temple. The Garda served the couple a meal of tea while they helped the Donoughmore family. Lord Donoughmore asked for some clothes and a razor. He and his wife talked to detectives and then Lord and Lady Sara Collins, their daughter, said: "They are very tired. They have not slept for two nights and they need some rest. We are a little worried about my father and they will have a good long rest and I shall stay with them."

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Wind direction and force are indicated by arrows. Cloud cover is shown by numbers. Forecast for 6 pm to midnight: London, East Angles, Midlands, SE, Central S, N England. Showers developing, becoming heavy and prolonged at times with local thunder; wind W or variable, light; max temp 14°C (57°F).



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AN ANALYSIS OF INDIGNATION

It is almost a year ago that a series of articles by Mr Adam Raphael on black wages in South Africa appeared in the Guardian. This series earned Mr Raphael a press award as news reporter of the year.

Our Parliamentarians took over where Mr Raphael signed off. A Parliamentary Select Committee probed British operations in South Africa and provided these companies with "guidelines" on wage increases.

In the end it was claimed that Mr Raphael's series on South Africa led to a dramatic string of wage rises. Mr Harry Oppenheimer, Chairman of Anglo American, however, contended in London recently that changes were taking place in any event—without interference from Britain.

In his speech at Chatham House, Mr Oppenheimer hinted that the concern shown by Raphael for black employees of British firms in South Africa "is not felt in anything like the same degree in regard to British firms operating, say, in Hong Kong or India, or elsewhere in the African Continent".

Mindful of the fact that Mr Raphael may want to earn another press award in this field, we have taken great care not to scoop him on the real in depth story of labour conditions at British establishments in Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Singapore and a host of black African countries, but these facts are beyond dispute:

We found that on sugar plantations in South Africa, workers earned something like five times the wages of the tea-leaf pickers in Sri Lanka—the island we used to know as Ceylon. In a Daily Mirror report on November 2, 1973, Dr S Vijeratnar described working conditions on tea plantations in Sri Lanka as follows: "It is worse than a prison camp. Their quarters aren't fit for animals, let alone human beings."

Consider our Crown Colony, Hong Kong, where a Chinese worker doing the same job as a European is normally paid only one seventieth to one hundredth of the European's wages. There are an estimated thirty thousand child labourers in Hong Kong where such exploitation is illegal.

A Telegraph report published in May 1973 showed that an unskilled black worker earns between £25.40 and £44 per month in South Africa, while in Kenya wages for the unskilled varied between £4 and £14.50 a month. A semi-skilled black worker in South Africa earns between £30.80 and £55.40, while in Uganda they are paid between £12 and £24.50; and a skilled black worker in South Africa earns between £37.50 and £92.40, while in Liberia he earns between £21 and £63 a month. Add to this brief comparison between the black worker's position in South Africa and the rest of the continent the fact that many enjoy free food, clothing and housing and medical advantages.

Now let's carry on, Guardian. Let's have a close look at Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, India and a host of other African countries. It must not be thought that the Guardian is being selectively indignant—of being more intent on South Africa baiting than on improving the lot of the workers employed by British firms abroad.

**The Club of Ten,
PO Box 4AA
London W1.**

HOME NEWS

Discrimination leads young black people into trouble with law

By Peter Brans Home Affairs Correspondent. How unemployment, discrimination and homelessness can alienate young black people and lead them into trouble with the law is indicated by the Community Relations Commission in a report to the Home Secretary, to be published this week.

'Exorcist' aid

Two ministers of religion at Leitchworth, Hertfordshire, are manning a 24-hour aid line for any cinemagoers who may be emotionally disturbed by the controversial film The Exorcist.

Drowned man named

A man found dead in the river at Guildford, Surrey, was named yesterday as Mr Thomas O'Flaherty, aged 32, of York Road, Guildford. Foul play is not suspected.



Mr Heath in action last night at the Festival Hall, London, conducting the London Symphony Orchestra in the overture to Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger' in a concert to mark the orchestra's seventieth birthday. Mr André Previn, the orchestra's principal conductor, said: 'The LSO has never had a stancher supporter or a better friend than Mr Heath. The Opposition Leader has agreed to become an honorary member of the LSO.'

Ex-BBC man turns to Welsh films

Regional report

Trevor Fishlock Llanberis

One of the interesting features of life in Wales today is the devotion with which an increasing number of people are sticking their fingers in their ears, not so much to keep English out, as to keep the Welshness in. There are many ways, economic as well as cultural, of plugging the Welsh language hole in a culture. The Welsh language movement does not exist merely to shore up the language, but also to develop it and give it fresh and modern expression.

12-mile sea limit called for by lawyers

By Marcel Berinus Legal Correspondent

International agreement on a 12-mile territorial sea, over which the coastal state would exercise sovereignty, is called for by the Society of Conservative Lawyers in a report. Most countries have a three-mile territorial limit, but some governments have unilaterally declared sovereign jurisdiction over a wider area.

More party supporters given Whitehall jobs

By Our Political Staff

More party-committed ministerial advisers than ever before have been brought into Whitehall departments since the general election by Mr Wilson and his ministers. There are now 38 personal appointments by ministers in 14 departments, 10 Downing Street, and the Cabinet Office. All senior ministers are being encouraged to make political appointments.

Rain aids crops but farmers need much more

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

The rain of the past few days has eased the difficulties of some farmers but much more is needed to save many threatened crops. The rain has helped in the recovery of grass after grazing or a silage cut and given a much-needed filth to delayed vegetable sowings, but the amount of rain has varied widely over quite small areas.

Three killed in coach crash

By Our Local News Staff

Three men were killed and four people injured yesterday when a coach carrying American tourists was in collision with a car on the Perth to Inverness road, near Calveia. On the A333 Twyford to Winchester road at Bockley, Hampshire, two men died when their motor cycle went out of control on their way to a motor cycle race meeting.

Teachers 'overwhelmed' maladjusted children

By Our Education Correspondent

Teachers needed the help of a team of professionals, including doctors, social workers, nurses and psychiatrists, if they were to tackle maladjustment among schoolchildren, Mr Max Morris, headmaster of Willsons High School, London, said on Saturday. He said: 'Maladjustment is one of the biggest problems we face in school. It exists in such great numbers that many teachers feel overwhelmed by the difficulties. The symptoms are often indiscipline and sometimes violence.'

Institute's work in combating farm ills

Agriculture

Leonard Amey

I have long felt that difficulties of animal health, as they affect the farmer, are rather like a set of Russian dolls. One inside another, there is a smaller box inside it, and so on. I was first prompted to this thought when it seemed that the answer to disease in cattle might be vaccination against brucellosis, and a whole set of new causes were disclosed.



Table with flight schedules. Columns include Day, SAS Route, and Destination. Rows list flights for Monday through Saturday, including routes to Bangkok, Singapore, Jakarta, Karachi, Kuala Lumpur, Sydney, Tokyo, and Manila.

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HOME NEWS

Councils spend less on buildings historic interest than cleaning offices, survey says

Young Reporter. Councils in England probably more money each year on buildings of historic interest, according to a survey of buildings. It discloses a gap between legislation and the way it is carried out. As an incentive, the Government has encouraged councils to spend more on buildings of historic interest. The survey shows that in 1970, 22 per cent of councils spent more on buildings of historic interest than on cleaning offices. This compares with 16 per cent in 1969. The survey also shows that in 1970, 16 per cent of councils spent more on buildings of historic interest than on cleaning offices. This compares with 16 per cent in 1969. The survey also shows that in 1970, 16 per cent of councils spent more on buildings of historic interest than on cleaning offices. This compares with 16 per cent in 1969.

known to man, as a result of which the average wear up to 27 per cent. The survey also shows that in 1970, 22 per cent of councils spent more on buildings of historic interest than on cleaning offices. This compares with 16 per cent in 1969. The survey also shows that in 1970, 16 per cent of councils spent more on buildings of historic interest than on cleaning offices. This compares with 16 per cent in 1969. The survey also shows that in 1970, 16 per cent of councils spent more on buildings of historic interest than on cleaning offices. This compares with 16 per cent in 1969.

age, particularly on thatched properties. The survey found that fewer than half the owners of grade 2 buildings understood the implications of listing, and less than 5 per cent were aware of the existence of the 1962 Act. One consequence of such ineffective communication was unwitting offences against listed buildings. Mr. Granville Powney, who initiated the survey, says he said to the Department of the Environment that it should improve the system of communication. "I regret very much to have to report that the department's response was predominantly negative," he says. "The survey also shows that in 1970, 22 per cent of councils spent more on buildings of historic interest than on cleaning offices. This compares with 16 per cent in 1969. The survey also shows that in 1970, 16 per cent of councils spent more on buildings of historic interest than on cleaning offices. This compares with 16 per cent in 1969."

Union faces £50,000 claim by hauliers

By Our Labour Correspondent. The Transport and General Workers' Union faces a claim for compensation of about £50,000 in the National Industrial Relations Court on Wednesday, arising from a container dispute two years ago. Craddock Brothers, a road haulage company, of Coven, Staffordshire, has had to close its Liverpool depot employing 14 workers because its lorries were "blackout" by dock workers in the city during the dispute. The company claims compensation for earnings lost as a result of the dockers' action which was declared an unfair practice under the Industrial Relations Act by the Industrial Court. The IGWU has denied liability. Mr. J. T. Rycroft, manager of Craddock Road Services (Liverpool), said last night: "None of our customers dares to give us work destined for the docks."

90-year lease determinable on death not a short lease

Parker v O'Connor. Before Lord Justice Edmund Davies, Lord Justice Stamp and Lord Justice Scarman. (Judgments delivered June 6). A lease of a dwelling-house for 90 years commencing on June 24, 1970, but subject to determination on three months' notice on the death of the landlord was held not to be a lease for less than seven years within the meaning of section 33(2) of the Housing Act, 1961. The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by a landlord, Mrs Florence Mabel Parker, of Mazonod Avenue, Kilburn, from the refusal of Judge Olton at Bloomsbury and St. Marylebone County Court, on her application under the Leasehold Property Repairs Act, 1938, to give her leave to institute proceedings against the tenant, Mr James O'Connor, of Massina Avenue, Kilburn, to enforce her right of re-entry and/or forfeiture for breach of the repairing covenant in a 90-year lease of the premises. Mr. Alec Grant for the landlord; Mr. John Stanger Colyer for the tenant. LORD JUSTICE EDMUND DAVIES said that section 1 of the 1938 Act dealt with restrictions on the enforcement of a right of re-entry or forfeiture for breach of covenants in long leases of small houses, where a lease served on a tenant a notice under section 146(1) of the Law of Property Act, 1925, for breach of a repairing covenant. The leasee was entitled in certain circumstances to serve a counter-notice, and where a counter-notice was served the lessor could not take proceedings for the enforcement of any right of re-entry or forfeiture under any provision in the lease for breach of the covenant in question without the leave of the court. Leave might be granted, inter alia, where the immediate remedying of the breach was required to prevent substantial diminution in the value of the reversion or for giving effect to any enactment relating to the safety, repair, maintenance or sanitary condition of the house; and where the breach could be immediately remedied at relatively small expense in relation to the expense probably occasioned by postponement of the work. Mrs Parker was continued to be the landlord of the house. On July 21, 1970, she granted Mr O'Connor a lease for 90 years to run from June 24, 1970. Clause 3 contained a repairing covenant by the tenant, and there were clauses containing a provision for re-entry or forfeiture for breach of the condition of the premises, an undertaking by the tenant to execute all works required to be done by the public or local authority, and a forfeiture clause. Clause 16 provided that "if either party shall desire to determine the term hereby granted in consequence of the death of the landlord or shall give to the other party three months' previous notice in writing of such desire such notice if given in consequence of the death of the landlord... then upon the expiration of such notice the present lease and all covenants thereon shall cease and be void without prejudice to the rights and remedies of either party against the other in respect of any antecedent claim or breach of covenant."

notice in writing of such desire such notice if given in consequence of the death of the landlord... then upon the expiration of such notice the present lease and all covenants thereon shall cease and be void without prejudice to the rights and remedies of either party against the other in respect of any antecedent claim or breach of covenant." Was there created thereby a short lease for the purpose of a different Act, the Housing Act, 1961? On February 22, 1972, Camden London Borough Council served on the head landlord a list of repairs required to be done. On March 5 Mrs Parker served on the tenant a section 146 notice requiring him to carry out those works. He did not do so. On March 28 he served a counter-notice under the 1938 Act. As a result the landlord issued an originating application, seeking leave to enforce her right of re-entry or forfeiture. The 1961 Act amended the law with respect to repairing obligations in short tenancies of dwelling houses. By section 33(1), "in any lease of a dwelling-house, being a lease to which this section applies, there shall be implied a covenant by the lessor (a) to keep in repair the dwelling-house; and (b) to keep in repair... the installations" there specified. Section 33(1) applied section 32 to any lease of a dwelling-house granted after the passing of the 1961 Act "being a lease for a term of less than seven years", and by subsection (2) "a lease shall be treated as a lease for a term of less than seven years if it is determinable before the expiration of seven years from the commencement of the term..." The question therefore was whether the 90-year lease was determinable at the option of the lessor before the expiration of seven years from a dwelling-house, being a lease to which this section applies, it was not such a lease. The county court judge, in arriving at the opposite conclusion, was clearly influenced by Roberts v Church Commissioners for England (1972) 1 QB 278, but that decision was on entirely different facts and under a different statute. Its only value was to illustrate the obvious, that when the legislature sought to deal with a situation, either actual or speculative, it experienced no difficulty in finding the necessary words. Mr Colyer for the tenant had been obliged to concede that if the tenant was to retain the judgment the opening words of section 33(2) must be read as if the words "or may become" followed "is" in the phrase "if it is determinable at the option of the lessor". He had also said that as the lessor might die before June 24, 1977, the tenant could never say for certain

that he had a lease for more than seven years, and that was required to give business efficacy to the lease. His Lordship did not see why the statute required no kind of addition or writing in of further words in order to apply it to the circumstances of the present case. Mrs Parker might die before the seven years were up, but it was wrong to describe the 90-year lease, notwithstanding the provision for determination, as a lease for a term of less than seven years. Mr Grant had satisfied him that if it were so described, in the light of section 149(6) of the Law of Property Act every lease for life would be a short lease within the terms of section 33 of the 1961 Act. If section 33(2) were considered in this way the result contended for would have the extra-ordinary result that after 50 or 60 years' continuance of the lease it would be open to the tenant to say that he would do nothing about the repairs at all because the lease was one which was determinable by the landlord within seven years from the date of the commencement. The landlord had brought herself within section 1(5) of the 1938 Act. His Lordship would allow the appeal and grant her the leave she sought. LORD JUSTICE STAMP, agreeing, said that a fair construction of section 33(2) did not permit the

court to record a lease which might become determinable by reason of the death of a party to the lease at the option of the landlord as a lease which "is" determinable. LORD JUSTICE SCARMAN, also agreeing, said that the purpose of sections 32 and 33 of the 1961 Act was to impose on lessors repairing obligations in short leases of dwelling houses. The essence of the matter was "a short lease", defined in section 1 as a term for less than seven years. To be sure that the mischief aimed at was effectively suppressed, the legislature had to take care that a lease nominally granted for more than seven years could not be determined by the landlord in less than seven years. Hence sections 32 and 33, which were granted for more than seven years, were not to be allowed to grant on paper a lease for more than seven years while retaining for himself the power to determine it in less than seven years. But in the present case the landlord had not that power. There were only certain circumstances in which the lease could be brought to an end, one of which was the landlord's death. There was no certainty that that would take place in less than seven years. The lease could not be described as a short lease within the policy or purpose of sections 32 and 33. Solicitors: John Wood & Co; William Heath & Co.

er 'breached ruling on advertising matter'

By Our Political Correspondent. The last Government's proposals for legislation on sex equality are criticized by Miss Mary Colton, a barrister, in a Bow Group pamphlet published today. She said the Conservative Government was contemplating a Bill which fell far short even of the Race Relations Act, and in effect, it concerned only employment. Education, for all practical purposes, was omitted; it was to be dealt with solely by administrative action. Other areas of sex discrimination not covered by the Government's proposals were: access to public places, and the provision of goods and services. "Of the various categories omitted, only credit was suggested as the subject of administrative control, through a licensing system... Accommodation is perhaps the most serious problem, since women are regarded as a bad financial risk and sometimes as being prostitutes as well."

the council that Miss Hodges's complaints about the issue of November 5 were justified. The point was also being made that the general principle of labelled features was not being applied as rigidly as might be desired. He accepted that the main observations were valid, but said that the publisher's intention was to do all the marketing and advertising in the issue of November 5. He forwarded four recent issues to show the newspaper's increased efforts to conform to accepted standards. The Press Council's adjudication was: "Two pages of the issue of Miss London Weekly of November 5, 1973, were a flagrant breach of the Press Council's ruling that a clear distinction should be made between advertising and editorial content. The paper failed to carry any description of them as advertisement features, and were in breach of the editor's assurance after the previous complaint. The complaint is upheld. In response to the complaint the editor provided the council with subsequent issues of the newspaper but these failed to conform with the council's standards because the descriptive lines were not sufficiently prominent in that the phrase 'advertisement feature' was not in such a size or weight of type as to be easily seen."

Sex equality case put by a woman barrister

By Our Political Correspondent. The last Government's proposals for legislation on sex equality are criticized by Miss Mary Colton, a barrister, in a Bow Group pamphlet published today. She said the Conservative Government was contemplating a Bill which fell far short even of the Race Relations Act, and in effect, it concerned only employment. Education, for all practical purposes, was omitted; it was to be dealt with solely by administrative action. Other areas of sex discrimination not covered by the Government's proposals were: access to public places, and the provision of goods and services. "Of the various categories omitted, only credit was suggested as the subject of administrative control, through a licensing system... Accommodation is perhaps the most serious problem, since women are regarded as a bad financial risk and sometimes as being prostitutes as well."

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Sex equality case put by a woman barrister

On the exclusion of the clergy, Miss Colton says: "They are presumably excluded in order to avoid state intervention in religious affairs and to avoid upsetting immigrant communities... Nevertheless, the Church of England is in fact a state church, and most other religious organizations qualify for the benefits given to charities." "Discrimination in this sphere is very deeply offensive, in view of the assumptions on which it must be based, and the matter should be one for immediate consideration by the Equal Opportunities Commission." The exception of the police she finds baffling, "since the Metropolitan Police is now completely integrated, other forces are following suit, and they would in any event be entitled to maintain mixed teams." She concedes that two specific restrictions, although in fact, are likely to be retained because of public opinion. The first is the prohibition on the employment of women under ground. "This is an absurd taboo—it is not a prohibition on being coal, and it prevents a variety of engineering and technical employments", Miss Colton writes. "The second is the exclusion of men as midwives. This cannot be justified, since that is a question of the ability to qualify."

Latest wills Residues left to charities

Miss Annie Dorothea Gibb, of Milford-on-Sea, left £136,386 net (duty paid, £19,785). After specific bequests she left the residue to the Friends of the Poor and Gentlefolk's Help. Mr Harry Henley, of Bolney, Sussex, nurseryman, left £112,339 net (no duty shown). After personal bequests he left £2,000 each to the London City Mission, the Spanish Gospel Mission, the Mission for Christ and the residue equally between them and the Leprosy Mission and the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation. Dr John Dunkerley Kerstov, of Colchester, left £59,165 net (duty paid, £1,165). After specific bequests he left the residue equally between University College Hospital Medical School and the Royal National Institute for the Blind on condition that it be used for purposes of the Conover Hall School, Shropshire. Other estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates): Rev. Mr Friend Henley, of Purley, company director (duty paid, £6,422); Benett, Mr Albert Edward, of Bickley, Kent (duty paid, £28,079); Bickley, Kent (duty paid, £119,745).

Diament, Frances Mary, of Warfield (duty paid, £21,692); Ellis, Norah Caroline, of Lewes (duty paid, £34,319); Eveson, Mr George Harry, of Pedmore, Worcestershire (duty paid, £18,938); Houston, Miss Dora, of Stockwell, London (duty paid, £16,063); Lots, Miss Georgina, of Richmond, Surrey (duty paid, £17,607); Lubliner, Mr Samuel, of Bayswater, London (duty paid, £28,531); Partridge, Miss Rosamond Mead, of Eastbourne (duty paid, £27,766); Rowe, Mr Louis Christopher, of Flax Bourton (no duty shown); Shawe, Margery Umfraville, of Millland, Sussex (duty paid, £37,611); Walker, Catherine Marjorie, of Leamington Spa (duty paid, £40,781); Warner, Miss Mabel, of Birmingham (duty paid, £103,145); £211,423.

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RSEAS



Shank Swami, left, head of the Swamisharan Hindu Mission, with some of his monks in a Hampstead garden yesterday in London on Saturday on a world tour. His mission has many thousands of followers in Britain.

Guerrilla demands cause Portugal reconsider African policies

Ashford Portuguese Government... three African... following the... of talks between the Foreign Minister Samora Machel... of the Mozambique... Front... in Lusaka... Portuguese decision... second round... of talks with the... nationalist organization... until next... believed to be... Portuguese Cabinet... national... talks were to have... in London... Cabral, PAIGC... general... the resumption... in Algiers. And the... of African Unity... ministers... the OAU summit... that the talks... here on Thursday... movement of the... PAIGC was... Lisbon soon after... Dr Soares from... communiqué issued... hour Cabinet... ring which Dr... fellow minist... Spinoza on... of his meeting... time leader... said... ment was... but did not... seems evident that... with the PAIGC and... the Portuguese... their right to... as part of an over... agreement... Portuguese to rethink... towards Africa... Portuguese had... strict their first... with the guer... to arranging... this had been... Portuguese pro... the territories

ber poll

esia... respondent... 9... the new... Rhodasia Party... or a general elec... son of Sir... bba, the former... at the weekend... nations were... with instead to... He said his party... rates would con... and win... to get rid of the... otherwise we... chaos", he said... restore a feeling... de among people... thole; publicity... African National... in a newspaper... Rhodasia... with the black... under peaceful... o so under dress... years' time... Government... ed a report that... red on a railway... Africa by using... and Beit Bridge... sburg Sunday... red that the link

OAU condemns Japan as worst sanctions breaker

Mogadishu, Somalia, June 9.—The Organization of African Unity has named Japan as the "most notorious sanctions breaker" among the world's leading trading nations. A special report by Mr. Nzo Ekangaki, the OAU Secretary General on sanctions against Rhodasia said Japan appeared to have stepped up its trade with Mr. Smith's Government since the United Nations banned trade near eight years ago. Unlike some countries which have responded to United Nations protests, Japan has totally ignored all. Notes from the United Nations Secretary General on the issue, the OAU report said. The document was circulated among foreign ministers of 42 African countries and delegation leaders conferring here before the heads of state meeting on Wednesday. The report said almost every commodity in Rhodasia comes from Japanese origin. France followed Japan in the list of Rhodasia's major trading partners. Other countries mentioned

to win seat in parliament

belhurst... admit that in many wards the... for success or failure... will lie in the region between... £400,000 and £800,000. "That is to say a candidate who can raise £800,000 is assured of a seat, whereas a person who spends less than £400,000 cannot hope to win", a senior member of the ruling party admits. This is a conservative estimate, according to the Japanese press. The English-language newspaper, "Asahi Evening News", claimed last week that many of the ruling party's candidates are sipping £1.5m aside for their election campaigns. The newspaper also estimated that the Japan Socialist Party, which does not enjoy the patronage of big business, will spend £150,000 on each of its candidates. About 250 candidates are expected to contest the 131 seats which fall vacant when half of

New evening newspaper for New York

From Peter Stratford New York, June 9. New York, which has lost so many newspapers in recent years, is to get a new evening paper next January. It will be known as the New York Press. It will be produced with highly automated equipment. The money for the new paper is coming from Mr. John Shalheena, a major figure in the oil world. Mr. Shalheena, apparently a man not given to modesty, says he sees the paper as a combination of the Wall Street Journal and The New York Times. He is now looking, he says, for "the finest newsmen in the world".

18 feared dead in U.S. tornadoes

Tulsa, Oklahoma, June 9.—At least 12 people were feared dead in the wake of a series of tornadoes which swept across Oklahoma last night. Hundreds of people were injured while another six were feared dead in Kansas.—Reuter.

Scientists ignoring ban on Soviet seminar

From Edmund Stevens Moscow, June 9. Fifteen determined Jewish scientists outside the pale of the Soviet scientific establishment are clinging to plans to hold an unofficial international seminar in Moscow despite a categorical ban by the authorities. The Soviet Government has described the project as a hostile provocation. One of the group, Jewish physicist, Mr. Alexander Voronel, was recently detained while he was buying bread and before release warned not to go ahead with the seminar, but he insists he will do so anyway. Nevertheless, given the circumstances, any likelihood that the seminar will materialize has been dismissed. None of the foreign scientists invited for the occasion would ever be given an entry visa for that purpose. The ostensible aim of the seminar was to keep the scientists abreast of world developments and research in their respective fields, as all of them were dismissed from their jobs and cut off from all scientific associations the instant they applied for permission to emigrate to Israel. Their applications were presumably rejected on security grounds. Knowing beforehand what the official reaction would be, they probably never seriously expected the project to be sanctioned. But to some extent they have achieved their objective, which was to focus public attention abroad on their plight.

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OVERSEAS

Greece to extend its territorial waters from six to 12 miles

From Mario Modiano Athens, June 9 As Greece and Turkey prepare for the next round of sparring over Aegean Sea rights, the Foreign Ministry in Athens has disclosed plans to extend Greece's territorial waters from six to 12 miles.

territorial sea to 12 miles in the Aegean, and it is one of the questions that Greece should compel us to accept it. Turkey has a 12-mile limit in the Black Sea and off its south coast, but six miles in the Aegean, although the Greek islands along the Anatolian coastline so tightly that the median is the rule there.



Mr. Whitlam: "No blank cheques."

Whitlam warning to premiers

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, June 9 In a hard-hitting speech before the Canberra branch of the Australian Labour Party today, Mr. Whitlam, the Prime Minister, warned state premiers that their free spending days were over.

Workers end protests after violence in Burma

From Our Correspondent Rangoon, June 9 Two days of boisterous disruptions in factories by workers using whistling sirens and blaring loudspeakers have ceased following appeals by U Sein Win, the Burmese Prime Minister, and by the Central Peoples Workers' Council.

workshops involved in demonstrations, but force was resorted to only in Simaikh dockyard and Thamaing textiles factory. The appeals which led to today's peace called for workers to disperse in a family spirit, problems that need redress instead of making protests that gave advantage to rightists and leftist saboteurs.

Canadian leader seriously ill

Sherbrooke, Quebec, June 9 Mr. Jules Léger, the Governor-General of Canada, was in a serious condition in hospital here today, recovering from a dinner last night, a Government spokesman said.

The ten commandments for conscientious parents

Ten child care "commandments" to help parents develop the full potential of their children are offered today in a new book by Dr. Mia Kellmer Pringle, director of the National Children's Bureau. The "commandments" are not intended as tables of stone but as general guidance for meeting the emotional and psychological needs of children.

It seems the Chancellor is really the pools winner

Shed a tear for poor Mr. X. He is the young man who recently scooped the pools with a win of £400,000—or it would have been £400,000 if the Chancellor had not taken £150,000 as pools betting duty. Out of the £240,000 he in fact received, Mr. X bought himself a house for £35,000 (duty £7,000) and a new car for £2,000 (VAT and car tax £345).

Painting a sympathetic picture of planners

To most people planning has now become just a colossal bore and to many others it is something actually to dislike with an active hostility. The hostility, I think, something new. We used to be respected, even if it was with the rather indulgent respect that idealists and do-gooders are generally given. And now we are not respected.

Search given up for missing women climbers

Delhi, June 9—A 14-man rescue team has abandoned a search for four women mountaineers, two New Zealanders and two Indians, missing after an avalanche.

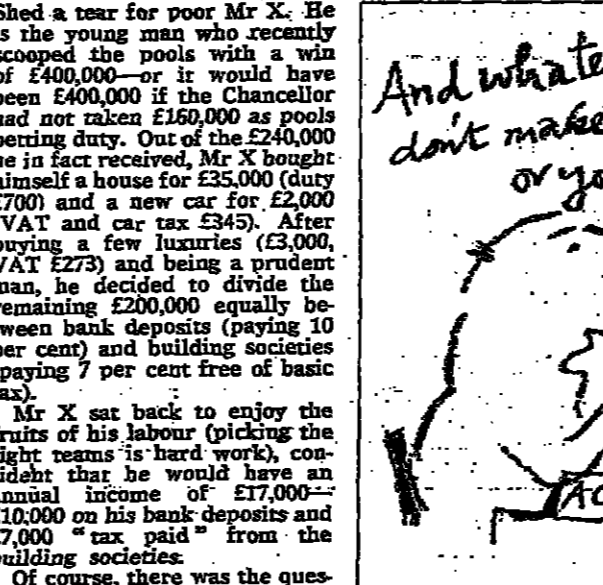
Pakistan to raise defence expenditure by 27 pc

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, June 9 Pakistan intends to spend \$220m on defence in the financial year beginning on July 1—27 per cent more than the amount budgeted for this year. The allocation of \$170m for this year was exceeded by \$20m.

Colombian airliner crash kills 43

Bogotá, June 9—A Colombian airliner crashed and caught fire in a jungle region near the Venezuelan border last night, killing all 43 people on board. The bodies were recovered today. The passengers were all Colombians.—AP.

And whatever you do don't make any more money, or you'll be ruined...



Never mind, out of his £91 he would spend £4 on cigarettes (tax £120 p.a.) £5 on alcohol (tax £150 p.a.) and he reckoned his car would use 300 gallons of petrol a year costing, say, £3 a week (tax £70 p.a.). Car tax was £25 a year and National Insurance took about £70 a year; it all mounted up, but he should still be able to spend £2,000 on goods, services and holidays in England after all he was patriotic (VAT £182) and still have about £40 a week for food and other essentials.

Freckle-face you were not always beautiful

There have, it seems, always been plenty of country recipes for removing those sandy spots, vulgarly known as freckles, scattered over the face. In the Middle Ages infusions of dandel grass, then called "cokil", were mixed with meal and spread over "the spotted skin" as an early bleaching face-mask.

Communists 'retaliate' in Vietnam

From Victoria Britain Saigon, June 9 The commander of the Third Military Region, which includes the tense battlefields round Ben Cat, 25 miles north of Saigon, today paid a morale-raising visit to the recuperating villages of An Dien. He told soldiers holding the devastated area that the military command hoped to recapture the other two lost positions west of An Dien.



Wild strawberries, samphire, dandel, scabious and centaury.

Workers end protests after violence in Burma

From Our Correspondent Rangoon, June 9 Two days of boisterous disruptions in factories by workers using whistling sirens and blaring loudspeakers have ceased following appeals by U Sein Win, the Burmese Prime Minister, and by the Central Peoples Workers' Council.

Search given up for missing women climbers

Delhi, June 9—A 14-man rescue team has abandoned a search for four women mountaineers, two New Zealanders and two Indians, missing after an avalanche.

Communists 'retaliate' in Vietnam

From Victoria Britain Saigon, June 9 The commander of the Third Military Region, which includes the tense battlefields round Ben Cat, 25 miles north of Saigon, today paid a morale-raising visit to the recuperating villages of An Dien. He told soldiers holding the devastated area that the military command hoped to recapture the other two lost positions west of An Dien.

Pat I Social Services Correspondent

John I

Alison

SPORT

Racing

Nonoalco's owner wins Prix du Jockey-Club with outsider

From Pierre Guillot French Racing Correspondent Paris, June 9 After her disappointment with Nonoalco in the Derby Mrs Maria-Felix Berger gained surprise compensation with Caracolo in the Prix du Jockey-Club at Chantilly today. One of the extreme outsiders, Caracolo was always among the leading three or four. The pace was slow in the first three furlongs and the final time of 2m 31.5sec was two seconds slower than that of the Prix du Lys an hour later.

Stetwinay led to the straight with Karamara, Caracolo, Mount Hagen and Top Command all in the middle of the field but Dankaro, the favourite, and Sean filled the last two places. Stetwinay gave way to Caracolo as they straightened for home with Mississippian and Dankaro making good headway. Dankaro made his effort in the middle of the track and at the distance looked the probable winner but remained in the rear too long in such a slow-run race and Caracolo, who had not attempted more than 10 furlongs before, stayed on too well for him in the closing stages. Dankaro managed to keep Karamara out of second place only by a head with Mississippian, who was again found short of pace in the final furlong, half a length behind, fourth. The poor early pace meant that a large proportion of the field was still running in the straight and only a little over two lengths covered the next nine after Caracolo. After

Leicester programme

7.0 HICKLING STAKES (Handicap: £320: 7f) 1 (1) 99-00 Nonoalco (B) 2 (2) 99-00 Caracolo (B) 3 (3) 99-00 Stetwinay (B) 4 (4) 99-00 Mount Hagen (B) 5 (5) 99-00 Top Command (B) 6 (6) 99-00 Mississippian (B) 7 (7) 99-00 Dankaro (B) 8 (8) 99-00 Karamara (B) 9 (9) 99-00 Sean (B) 10 (10) 99-00

7.25 SWANNINGTON PLATE (2-y-o: £690: 6f) 1 (1) 121-121 Stetwinay (B) 2 (2) 121-121 Caracolo (B) 3 (3) 121-121 Mount Hagen (B) 4 (4) 121-121 Top Command (B) 5 (5) 121-121 Mississippian (B) 6 (6) 121-121 Dankaro (B) 7 (7) 121-121 Karamara (B) 8 (8) 121-121 Sean (B) 9 (9) 121-121

7.50 WOLVEY PLATE (2-y-o Maiden: £276: 5f) 1 (1) 114-114 Stetwinay (B) 2 (2) 114-114 Caracolo (B) 3 (3) 114-114 Mount Hagen (B) 4 (4) 114-114 Top Command (B) 5 (5) 114-114 Mississippian (B) 6 (6) 114-114 Dankaro (B) 7 (7) 114-114 Karamara (B) 8 (8) 114-114 Sean (B) 9 (9) 114-114

8.20 SHARNFORD STAKES (Handicap: £524: 11m) 1 (1) 114-114 Stetwinay (B) 2 (2) 114-114 Caracolo (B) 3 (3) 114-114 Mount Hagen (B) 4 (4) 114-114 Top Command (B) 5 (5) 114-114 Mississippian (B) 6 (6) 114-114 Dankaro (B) 7 (7) 114-114 Karamara (B) 8 (8) 114-114 Sean (B) 9 (9) 114-114

Edinburgh

7.15 WATERLOO HANDICAP (Apprentices: £276: 5f) 1 (1) 114-114 Stetwinay (B) 2 (2) 114-114 Caracolo (B) 3 (3) 114-114 Mount Hagen (B) 4 (4) 114-114 Top Command (B) 5 (5) 114-114 Mississippian (B) 6 (6) 114-114 Dankaro (B) 7 (7) 114-114 Karamara (B) 8 (8) 114-114 Sean (B) 9 (9) 114-114

Brighton

2.0 BEAUBRUMMELL STAKES (2-y-o: £572: 6f) 1 (1) 114-114 Stetwinay (B) 2 (2) 114-114 Caracolo (B) 3 (3) 114-114 Mount Hagen (B) 4 (4) 114-114 Top Command (B) 5 (5) 114-114 Mississippian (B) 6 (6) 114-114 Dankaro (B) 7 (7) 114-114 Karamara (B) 8 (8) 114-114 Sean (B) 9 (9) 114-114

Edinburgh selections

By Our Northern Correspondent 7.15 Star Poem, 7.25 Albatross, 7.50 King Templar, 8.50 Blighly, 9.20 Song in the Air, 9.20 Reins Dagobert.

Brighton selections

By Our Northern Correspondent 7.15 Star Poem, 7.25 Albatross, 7.50 King Templar, 8.50 Blighly, 9.20 Reins Dagobert.

Warwick

2.15 LICEY FRENCH (11-4) 1 (1) 114-114 Stetwinay (B) 2 (2) 114-114 Caracolo (B) 3 (3) 114-114 Mount Hagen (B) 4 (4) 114-114 Top Command (B) 5 (5) 114-114 Mississippian (B) 6 (6) 114-114 Dankaro (B) 7 (7) 114-114 Karamara (B) 8 (8) 114-114 Sean (B) 9 (9) 114-114

Epsom results

1.5 L. COCK OF THE WALK (11-4) 1 (1) 114-114 Stetwinay (B) 2 (2) 114-114 Caracolo (B) 3 (3) 114-114 Mount Hagen (B) 4 (4) 114-114 Top Command (B) 5 (5) 114-114 Mississippian (B) 6 (6) 114-114 Dankaro (B) 7 (7) 114-114 Karamara (B) 8 (8) 114-114 Sean (B) 9 (9) 114-114

Vet shares credit for Oaks victory

By Michael Phillips Racing Correspondent In one way or another, it is difficult to keep the Bestbridge village of Lambourn out of the news these days. Fred Winter and Peter Wilton worked wonders there and only a week ago their two names were at the top of the tree after a long and arduous season of racing for National Hunt Rules. The last seven days has seen both the winner of the Derby and the winner of the Oaks return home to Lambourn in triumph. It was quite a week for the village, in more ways than one, and not surprisingly there was much to be said for either creature after Polygamy had won the Oaks. But there was also a tinge of sadness as well because whereas one half of the village fell roaring for Polygamy, the other end was firmly committed to Diddale and you hardly need to remind you just how unclucky she was.

After any big race at Epsom there is inevitably a spate of hard luck stories. Some are as thin as others have a deeper resonance. But there was no fantasy about Diddale's misfortune. It took place as the race reached its climax and was plain for all to see. Carson felt the saddle slip when he was rounding Tattenham Corner, but there was nothing that he could do to prevent it. The horse, however, did Diddale have her head and finally ride her bareback. This, riding a horse that is galloping between 28 and 30 mph, is a feat that is more than a little remarkable. What happened was first Diddale's weight cloth flew away, followed by the saddle slipping from her back. Finally, her saddle twisted round and ended under her stomach, with stirrups flapping between her hind-

leaves. This was a bitter pill for Barry Hills, especially as he felt convinced beforehand that Diddale would win his first classic and has been out of the ground overnight. Having spent years as a travelling head lad, saddling horses, Hills, superstitious as he is, has spent some time and time again as he is still at a loss to explain this drama. Everything was fine when Diddale started, but when she was in the form, Carson had her girth checked before she entered the starting stalls. "What did happen, then? Diddale did not look the sort of filly that needs a breast girth to prevent her saddle from going backwards. A study of the camera patrol film shows Diddale jumping and coming down the hill just before Tattenham Corner and it is quite possible that she overreached and the girth was pulled forward. Anyway, Carson continued riding Diddale bareback and, unbelievably, they actually passed the finishing post in constant stride. Hills, who had finished fourth, the favourite and the eventual winner.

When Carson weighed in with a weight cloth he was 12lb lighter than when he had weighed out at 8st, and the clerk of the scales had no option but to award Diddale a third prize. Hills, who had finished fourth, the favourite and the eventual winner. When Carson weighed in with a weight cloth he was 12lb lighter than when he had weighed out at 8st, and the clerk of the scales had no option but to award Diddale a third prize. Hills, who had finished fourth, the favourite and the eventual winner.

Leicester selections

By Our Northern Correspondent 7.0 Wharfedale, 7.25 Albatross, 7.50 King Templar, 8.50 Blighly, 9.20 Song in the Air, 9.20 Reins Dagobert.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Northern Correspondent 7.15 Star Poem, 7.25 Albatross, 7.50 King Templar, 8.50 Blighly, 9.20 Reins Dagobert.

Brighton

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French must open and not close the doors of opportunity

From Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent Paris, June 9 The British challenge for the French tennis championships was exhausted on the fourth day of this 12-day tournament. The last to go was Veronica Burton, who beat 7-6-2 by that sturdy left-hander, Martina Navratilova, aged 17, runner-up for the Italian championship. It was a good match and Miss Burton played well. But the Czechoslovak was too good for her.

There is a good deal of publicity attached to the 12 surviving women. The only players among them who have previously reached big finals—and can therefore be regarded as contenders for the £3,500 first prize here in the game's unofficial clay court championships—are Miss Evert, Mrs Mastich, Mrs Navratilova, Mrs Heidman and Mrs Navratilova. This is a reminder that such former champions as Mrs King, Miss Gandy, Mrs Gandy and Mrs Durr are among the players who have been banned from the tournament (whether or not they wish to compete) because they have been playing in the American circuit, of whom the French federation disapprove. The same applies to such men as Newcombe, Okker and Connors (the latter, having won the Manchester tournament, flew in this morning to spend a few days with his fiancée, Mrs Connors, who is returning to England to practise on grass). In addition, Miss Wade and Smith have already been beaten here.

Oranges... has struggled successfully to stay in the running. Oranges was two sets down before winning (including rain breaks and the interval, the match spanned more than six hours) against Vilas, aged 21, of Argentina, who was similarly frustrated after winning the first two sets against Borg in Rome. The left-handed Vilas, who uses a lot of spin, is a player of enviable flair, must shortly break through into the front rank of clay court players. It looks as though the semi-final of the men's event will be Kodes v Oranges or Ashe and Borg v Nastase. It is possible to peer even further ahead in the women's event, in which Miss Evert should beat Mrs Navratilova in the final. But whatever happens next weekend, when we salute the champions, we shall also remember the men and women who were not allowed to play here.

Motor racing

Tyrell teamwork earns full marks

From John Blenkinsides Anderstorp, June 9 Jody Scheckter and his Elf-Tyrell team, Patrick Depailler, have capped a 100 per cent effort here this weekend by completely dominating the 50-lap Swedish Grand Prix on the Sunday. Scheckter, who had finished fourth in the first race, led the field from the start and he began to narrow the gap impressively. But Scheckter and Depailler were being kept well behind by three other drivers, including the leader and he began to narrow the gap impressively. But Scheckter and Depailler were being kept well behind by three other drivers, including the leader and he began to narrow the gap impressively.

By this time there was little opposition. Nick Lauda, who had been running third with his Ferrari, was eventually overtaken by his team mate, Clay Regazzoni, had already dropped out of fourth place with a broken rear suspension. Tyrell allowed his two drivers to race each other for a while. Depailler closed right up but he was content to run in second place and at half distance a further signal went out from the Tyrell pit telling the two drivers to hold steady.

Polo

San Flamingo quick to win Queen's Cup

By Andrew Porter San Flamingo won the Queen's Cup yesterday at the Guards Polo Club, defeating Buckler Hill 10-4. It was a combination of quick striking and superior pony power which clinched the match. Lolo and Tanora were constantly under pressure and could not cope with the cordial play of San Flamingo and the Hipwood brothers, and Driver stopped the best horse offered from Harrogate was enough. Tyrell scored the first goal and proceeded to play a magnificent game at No 1, scoring six in six positions. The Polish and American thoroughbreds, and in speed and handiness they match his own deadly accuracy and positional play. Here his pony, which is the best example of a pony seen in England for many years. The Hipwood brothers were quick at lightening and his accuracy in scoring. For two chukkas the game was even, with Tanora scoring a great goal for Buckler Hill, but in the third period San Flamingo piled on the goals three from Harrogate and Hipwood scored one by Tyllskaker against a goal set through by Tanora from a hit up by Lolo. In the last two periods San Flamingo was away with it but Palumbo and Lolo, from a penalty, made the score respectable just before the bell.

Little Current wins Belmont

New York, June 8—Little Current won the \$200,000 Belmont Stakes today by seven lengths from an outsider Jolly John. Three weeks ago Little Current won the Preakness Stakes and missed the American Triple Crown at Cannonside, which was third today behind Jolly John, the Kentucky Derby. Little Current, fifth in the Kentucky Derby, covered the 12 furlongs of the Belmont Stakes in the comparatively slow time of 2 minutes 29.2 seconds. Robe the Graz was fourth.

Haydock Park

1.40 L. SUPER SPLASH (10-4) 1 (1) 114-114 Stetwinay (B) 2 (2) 114-114 Caracolo (B) 3 (3) 114-114 Mount Hagen (B) 4 (4) 114-114 Top Command (B) 5 (5) 114-114 Mississippian (B) 6 (6) 114-114 Dankaro (B) 7 (7) 114-114 Karamara (B) 8 (8) 114-114 Sean (B) 9 (9) 114-114

Catterick Bridge

1.40 L. SUPER SPLASH (10-4) 1 (1) 114-114 Stetwinay (B) 2 (2) 114-114 Caracolo (B) 3 (3) 114-114 Mount Hagen (B) 4 (4) 114-114 Top Command (B) 5 (5) 114-114 Mississippian (B) 6 (6) 114-114 Dankaro (B) 7 (7) 114-114 Karamara (B) 8 (8) 114-114 Sean (B) 9 (9) 114-114

Athletics Bedfordshire 'all over' by return to track

By Neil Allen Athletics Correspondent David Bedford, looking like a reigning world record holder for the 10,000 metres, returns to competition at Haringey year and won over 5,000 metres in first round of the new six-inter club competition for the Gold Cup.

Bedford's time was 14m 4 which is more than a second slower than his halfway time last year when he set a 10,000 metres record of 30.8sec. Last season Bedford set 5,000 metres in 12.8sec and overall last year other British runners best minutes for the distance in Bedfordshire, though he had to have run 140 training in the past two weeks. It is far being even as fit as when he appointed himself and his team by coming fourth in the national 10,000 m last January.

Indeed, after a few laps track yesterday, Bedford was in the lead, though he had to have run 140 training in the past two weeks. It is far being even as fit as when he appointed himself and his team by coming fourth in the national 10,000 m last January.

Whether Bedford will eventually lose his speed, strength, but something of a willpower still seems to be there. Bedford confirmed the rep that he would race over a South Shields on June 30, his old 10,000 metres rival, but he is not sure if he will wear a vest belonging to the club shot putter.

Miss Murray wins 200 metr in Bucharest

Bucharest, June 9—Miss Murray was Britain's only to the women's athletics from Romania, West Germany and Italy here in the 200 metres. She won the 200 in 23.5sec. The match was noted by the Romanians.

Dutch riders achieve their fifth success

The Netherlands achieved her fifth Milk Race tour of Britain success in the 12th year when Roy Schuiten took overall victory over the last stage to Blackpool on Saturday.

For the record

Rugby Union INTERCONTINENTAL MATCHEW South Africa v British Lions 22-10 (Cape Town) 1st Test 22-10 (Cape Town) 2nd Test 22-10 (Cape Town) 3rd Test 22-10 (Cape Town)

Rugby League

WARRINGTON v WIDENHAM 17-10 (Widened) 1st Test 17-10 (Widened) 2nd Test 17-10 (Widened) 3rd Test 17-10 (Widened)

Baseball

NEW YORK Yankees 10-0 Boston 0-0 (Yankees) 1st Game 10-0 (Yankees) 2nd Game 10-0 (Yankees) 3rd Game 10-0 (Yankees)

Boxing

MADRID Juan Manuel Sanchez 10-0 (Sanchez) 1st Round 10-0 (Sanchez) 2nd Round 10-0 (Sanchez) 3rd Round 10-0 (Sanchez)

Show jumping

LUXEMBOURG 1st Round 10-0 (Luxembourg) 2nd Round 10-0 (Luxembourg) 3rd Round 10-0 (Luxembourg)

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This advertisement has been issued after consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission and applications are not restricted but all other factors being equal preference will be given to Local Government Officers affected by reorganisation.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

FOR World Wide Employment see Appointments Page 6
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Alan Sillitoe on the basic freedom to choose a place to live

When will the Russians see that humanity is good for them?

In 1969, when the Russian author Anatoli Kuznetsov fled into the offices of *The Daily Telegraph* and asked for "political asylum", his guide, interpreter and general factotum was having a lengthy and relaxed lunch at my house in Clapham.

The reason was that the guide had been with me during a motor tour I made through Russia two years before. We had become friendly enough for me to tell him to look me up should he ever come to London.

Considering the circumstances it was not unnatural for the KGB to suspect that I was part of a deep and long-laid plot to deprive the Soviet Union of one of their better authors by luring his guide/guard away at the vital moment. I admit that my self-respecting police force would have had reason for suspicion.

In fact, the KGB were to claim, a few days after Kuznetsov's break with their country, that many letters had been found in his Moscow flat (which they had searched in an attempt to discover what had driven him to the base and ungrateful step of deserting the Soviet Union) half of which were supposed to be written by me, and the rest by Graham Greene.

It so happens that I did not act as a decoy so that Kuznetsov could make his getaway, but I would certainly have done so had I been approached. I would have done such a thing by instinct, because I have always believed that if a person wants to travel, to get clear of the country of his or her birth for whatever reason, even if forever (and even if that country claims to have done so much for him or her), then he or she should be perfectly free to do so.

Although it happened that I was not consciously enrolled in assisting Kuznetsov to escape—even to employ the word "escape" brings a certain element of suggested criminality into the issue, which is a reflection on those who are ultimately responsible—I am certainly happy to have been of some help, however it came about.

Ever since I was a child I wanted to get out of my own country. I have been able to do so many times during my adult life, on one occasion for a period of six years, which was absolutely essential to me as a person and writer. It therefore follows that I would expect everyone else in the world to have the same right of mobility that I claimed for myself.

The case of Valery and Galina Panov, who at last have been allowed to leave the Soviet Union, became something of a cause célèbre. But what of other Russian would-be emigrants who are not famous ballet dancers, or writers, or scientists? This article examines the plight of just two such people.

There are two people in particular—my friends—who would like to see this right applied. But they live in a part of the world where it is often considered distasteful even to express the remotest wish to leave the country they were born in.

I am the sort of person who is unhappy when his friends suffer, and who suffers when his friends are unhappy, and so I will not be able to rest easy until these two people have been allowed to leave their country and are at least more with the people they love.

The first person I am concerned about is Dina Roktkor-Fodorovich, an actress who left the Soviet Union with her author husband in 1971 and went to Israel. Unfortunately they left their only son, Yuri, in the USSR.

He is 25 years old, unmarried, and works as a refrigerator technician. He has been trying to leave his country and join them

His mother also has made many attempts to get the necessary permission for him to become mobile. In fact the separation from her son has made her both physically and mentally ill. It is the sort of agony which breaks the heart—of a mother who wonders whether by her efforts she has actually made it harder for the Soviet Government to allow him to leave.

One reason given for refusal was that Yuri had been in the army, and might therefore possess military secrets which would damage the security of the state were he to pass them on to the rest of the world.

Considering the fact that he served as a plumber while in the army, it is difficult to see how this can be so. It is hard to believe that Yuri can have military secrets, since all he knew in the army about Soviet weapons can be gleaned by any interested British schoolboy simply by going into W. H.

Smith and taking *Weapons of War or Arms and Armour* down from the shelf.

The second friend of mine, in whose movements (or non-movements, at the moment) I am interested, is a 26-year-old engineer living in Kiev. I know his sister, and she is extremely unhappy because she cannot see him.

His name is Yuri Tarkatovsky, and in September, 1972 he was arrested at Babi Yar (a spot near Kiev notorious for the German massacre of Jewish people during the Second World War) for laying a wreath there in memory of the Israeli athletes murdered at the Munich Olympic Games. For this "disrespect" he received 15 days imprisonment.

Not unreasonably, I might well have taken the same course—he applied to leave the Soviet Union.

Some months were needed to go through the necessary (which should not have been necessary) bureaucratic tunnels leading, it

was hoped, to an exit permit. As a result, his mother and sister lost their jobs, and Yuri too was sacked from his work as a research engineer and threatened with the age-old gag of military service.

Nevertheless, his sister was allowed to go. In other words, the family was deliberately split so as to discourage other families from opening themselves to the same fate. Yuri and his mother are still waiting for the right to leave the place they were born in, and join another member of the family who has already left.

I, too, am waiting for them to leave, and I am waiting also with great interest for the release of Yuri Roktkor-Fodorovich, so that his demerited and suffering mother can see him once more.

I know that once a person has decided in his heart to move, no force on earth can stop him—short of actual incarceration and death.

The impersonal, impotent, all-powerful state can do much to make his life miserable in order to discourage him, but the people who want to travel are not alone. There are two in particular whom I am waiting to meet. I simply want them to

have the freedom of mobility I have enjoyed all my life, the right to leave their country, and the right also, if they wish, to go back to it when the mood takes them.

When I went to the Soviet Union by car in 1967, I came out at the Rumanian frontier, near Chernovtsy. At the customs post were long lines of German licensed cars waiting to enter. In conversation I learned that they belonged to Ukrainians who had been displaced persons in Germany after the war, but were now, as German citizens, freely allowed to visit relatives in the Ukraine.

The point I am making is that in my friends' and mine's case, where there is no reason to suppose they would not be friendly to the country which allowed them to go. A country would gain as much as it would lose by a more liberal policy of the movement of peoples.

Dina Roktkor-Fodorovich is waiting to see her son, and Frida Tarkatovsky is waiting to see her brother. These are good women, and I am waiting to see them cease to suffer for a reason which can so easily be put right.

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Keeping an eye on giant councils

The powerful regional authorities now emerging in Scotland and England might, according to one specialist in the working of government, take cautionary note of Watgates. Whatever they might have established about the culpability of Mr Nixon and his advisers, the hearings have demonstrated the value of sharp and free-ranging public eye scrutinizing the business methods of huge governing bodies.

Professor Alan Thompson, former Labour MP and now Professor of the Economics of Government at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, points to the danger that government structures are a potential source of waste, fraud and extravagance on a scale matching their size.

Without waiting to impugn the new councils even before they have slipped into their ceremonial chains, a study he has been carrying out already indicates that while large size is in theory a source of greater efficiency it could equally suggest greater waste.

"We shall soon be seeing a growth in local government spending on a scale which will create a new form of scrutiny and control. The public needs reassurance that these services and enterprises are being closely watched. Some local authority spokesmen devote more time to self-justification than self-revelation. While Redcliffe Maud has pointed the way to stricter rules of conduct, it is not clear what forms of accountability in regional government," Professor Thompson said.

The citizen has a right to know the increasing amount of public money that would be put to the best use. The businessmen who competed for contracts must feel confident that unscrupulous competitors were not cunning corners round the conduct of their business. It is not clear exactly what was happening in areas of council business beyond those which directly concerned them. They should be aware that any corner of council business may be subjected to any kind of investigation by an impartial, all-party watchdog committee with the digging power to look at the deeper implications of any action.

Professor Thompson points to the area of planning as a particularly sensitive area. It is especially susceptible to the snares of self-interest. No one, he says, should serve as chairman of a committee or sub-committee who has a substantial private interest in the activities of the committee. While it would be unfair to prohibit certain professions or commercial interests from taking part in local government, councillors should take more care in selecting their colleagues for important positions on such sensitive committees.

The problem is not so much the extent of abuse now but of public confidence in the system. A more careful approach would reassure the public and free councillors involved in building contracts and planning of unjustifiable suspicion and criticism," he said.

To handle the tangle of problems which the new local government organizations will create, Professor Thompson suggests a watchdog committee of members of a Parliamentary Select Committee. These would monitor spending and would be backed by local government ombudsmen trained in law to whom the public should have direct access. It would be planned that the watchdog committee would be running at a cost of £10,000 a year the problems of waste and extravagance would quietly disappear with a new local government structure.

For the sake of everyone taking part in local government and the public reputation of the system, this degree of watchfulness is necessary and has been proved to be necessary.

Ronald Faux

Risks of developing the oceans

In a few months' time a large number of scientists in countries from east and west could find restrictions placed on their hitherto unfettered freedom of research. This is the probable outcome of the United Nations Law of the Sea conference starting this month at which more than 150 governments negotiate new territorial limits, navigation agreements, the rights to fisheries and mineral deposits on the Continental Shelf and beyond.

No one doubts the importance of the issues. The oceans form the remaining largely unexploited resource of minerals and protein needed to help combat the intractable global problems of energy supplies, raw materials shortages, the excessive population growth and the inequitable distribution of food. As the fisheries dispute between Britain and Iceland and as the disagreement between Greece and Turkey over Continental Shelf rights demonstrate, in practice the argument reflects the view of some developing countries that these activities give the maritime industrial nations an unchallengeable advantage in economic exploitation of the future riches of the sea.

There is good reason for their anxieties. Efforts to control the view of the Third World, which could produce the necessary one-third majority to block agreements put to the vote, has come from the big oceanographic research institutes. These

are concentrated in the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, France, and one or two others. Their case is being put to respective governments through bodies like the National Academy of Sciences in the United States and the Royal Society in the United Kingdom, and collectively to the United Nations Council for Scientific Co-operation.

Their argument for the status quo hinges on the open publication of their research results, the non-commercial and non-political nature of their activities.

Over the past 10 to 15 years this handful of countries has surged ahead in oceanographic research. Recent developments have indicated that it is easy to cast doubts on the validity of their arguments for retaining things under existing arrangements. One particular event has been the recent surprise launching by Mr Howard Hughes of the most advanced deep sea mining vessel, the *Gloria Explorer*, equipped with a cleaner to sweep up tennis ball-sized manganese nodules from the seabed. These are rich in copper, nickel and cobalt, as well as manganese. The design of this vessel is based on the most advanced research ship, *Gloria Challenger*, built for the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, which has completed surveys round the world.

An analysis of the repercussions of the launching of this vessel has provoked a stern indictment in the magazine *Nature*. Scientists in general, and oceanographers in particular, are rebuked for not taking more serious interest in activities which are likely to have severe repercussions for everyone who values the freedom of pure research in the oceans. Dr P. J. Smith suggests the lack of interest must be counted as one of the most remarkable examples of scientific hypocrisy since the hearts of the physicists who had worked on the Manhattan project bled over the annihilation of Hiroshima.

Pearce Wright

India has blown the nuclear safe wide open

The French announcement of a new series of nuclear tests, first in the atmosphere and then under ground, has turned the situation into a situation already becoming dangerously unstable. When India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan desert in 1974, it was the first time since 1945 that there was a brief moment when the world seemed content to accept Mrs Gandhi's own whimsical assessment that it was nothing to get excited about. After all, it was her bang and her desert; India is not a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and if the explosion deposited no radioactivity outside Indian territory there had been no breach of the 1963 Test Ban Treaty.

The significance of the event began to sink in, however, one or two people began to get very excited indeed. The Americans and the Canadians helped to build India's nuclear reactors under bilateral safeguard arrangements which specify that the material produced in them shall be for peaceful purposes only. They are now inquiring with some asperity precisely what peaceful uses the Indian government has in mind for this dangerous new toy.

The Canadians especially are to borrow the idiom of Mr Bertie Wooster, far from grunted. The fissionable material used for the Rajasthan test almost certainly came from a power plant at Kota which was built with their help; and when Mr Trudeau visited New Delhi in 1971, he left Mrs Gandhi in no doubt that, so far as Canada was concerned, nuclear explosions of any kind outside the power plant at peaceful use, and within the framework of the Indo-Canadian safeguards agreement.

Meanwhile, back in Pakistan similar concern is being expressed, in this case with the heightened interest of a country which has just seen something closely resembling a nuclear bomb go off within a hundred miles of its borders.

It is not necessary to question the sincerity of the Indian Government's assurances that what has happened is a matter of profound importance, not only to the United States, Canada and Pakistan, but also to everyone else in the world. The first thing to note is that the test has been the Indian claim that this is an immensely difficult and expensive business.

But even if, in the face of all this, we are prepared to conclude, on the evidence of re-

peated Indian policy statements, reinforced by powerful economic and strategic arguments, that India's nuclear test is entirely peaceful in intent, its political significance remains unchanged.

What Mrs Gandhi may intend is one thing; what other people believe she, or her successors, might one day decide to do is another. The ability to explode a nuclear device, for whatever motive, demonstrates the ability, and the resources, to make a nuclear bomb; and in this context the Indian test



could not have been more disastrously timed.

In March next year the Non-Proliferation Treaty is due to be reviewed. Under the provisions of Article VIII a conference will be held in Geneva "with a view to assuring that the purposes... of the Treaty are being realized." This may turn out to be a very important conference indeed, since under Article X any party to the treaty has the right to withdraw from it "if it decides that the extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have

jeopardized the supreme interests of its country."

It would not be surprising if a number of the countries which have signed and ratified the treaty regarded the Indian test, together with the French tests and the lack of any real progress in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, in precisely that light. Even if they do not, they might be tempted to go ahead with an underground test, and to claim, under Article IV of the treaty, which allows the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, that they were simply trying out a new device for opening beer cans.

Those countries which have not signed the treaty (Argentina, Israel, South Africa) or not ratified it (Egypt, Japan, Switzerland) but which will be almost certainly able to test a nuclear weapon in due course, are now most unlikely to close an option which India has so blatantly exercised.

All this is quite apart from the effect on the regional balance of power in Asia. The Pakistanis are certainly able to test a nuclear weapon in due course, but they have close links with China, to whom they might be expected to look for security guarantees.

It is not too extreme to suggest that the whole strategic climate has subtly, but very dangerously, changed. The United States and the Soviet Union may now have further reasons, if they needed any, for moving very slowly along the road to strategic arms limitation; the non-proliferation strategy is in disarray; and it is unlikely that in these circumstances there will be any real progress towards a comprehensive test ban agreement to prevent the testing of nuclear weapons underground.

Just as it seemed possible that the world, with the notable exception of France, might agree to start batoning down the nuclear Pandora's box, India, whether in pursuit of power, prestige or merely a new way of digging oil wells, has calmly blown the lid off. Pandit Nehru once said that the central struggle of the twentieth century was that between the atomic bomb and the human spirit. "I believe," he said, "that the human spirit will prevail." It would be tragic indeed if his daughter were to prove him wrong.

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Richard Ellis

The Times Diary

The colonizers of the Isle of Dogs

one of the local pubs. The first evening he went, the regulars were wary, but next time he was better received. Most of the others had met residents of the surrounding council estates only in the local shops.

Yet Grace Willmott, whose husband Keith works for the British Council and had used to be a hostess at All Saints, a restaurant in the unoccupied houses on my side of the square were smashed last week," she said. "I know the kids who did it and I know they were told to do it by their mother."

The Willmotts are one of only two couples on the estate who have children. "One of the kids who did it is in my daughter's class at school, and I won't want to let her play with her after this," Mrs Willmott complained. "I think we'll all have to have burglar alarms," she added.

She has not, however, yet encountered the hostility she met at Barkings, where she stayed before moving into Capstan Square. In Barkings, she said, she had gone into a newsagent's shop and asked for *The Sunday Times* and *The Observer* and had been told quite aggressively that they did not stock such newspapers. "We don't want snooty people living around here," she was told.

Last Sunday on the Isle of Dogs she had sent her husband out for *The Sunday Times* and he had returned with the *Sunday People* but the newsagent seemed not averse in principle to accepting orders for post papers.

The other couple with child-

Pork and smut

That was close to the peak of the property boom and the houses have not increased in value since. Indeed, Mrs Willmott said, "If we waited we could have got something better for the money." But in Hewitt's view was more typical: "It's interesting from the capital appreciation point of view and from the fun-of-it-point of view."

One disadvantage of living in a working class area is that it does not cater well for the distinctive needs (wants, rather) of the middle class. Shopping is a problem. Said Mrs Willmott, accurately identifying the main life supports of many middle class families: "There's no Marks and Spencer's or Sainsbury's here, and the only thing the Jenkins drive right out to Bromley for their basic shop-

PH

a Special Report

West Germany



Germany has made a spectacular recovery from the desolation left by bombing and invasion. From left: the Gutenberg monument and the Deutsche Bank building symbolize Frankfurt's long history and tradition of commerce. Above: a young couple relax in a park. Top: the concrete immensity of Bonn's Steigenberger Hotel. A freighter seller displays his wares in Frankfurt. In Hamburg's Elbe Harbour, a tug hustles a British freighter along, one of the 19,000 sea-going ships calling at the port every year.

Democracy's triumph demonstrates that the political pygmy is now as tall as the economic giant

Under the leadership of Konrad Adenauer, West Germany has made a spectacular recovery from the desolation left by bombing and invasion. The country's economic miracle is now as tall as its political pygmy.

Germany's economic recovery is a testament to the resilience of the German people and the effectiveness of the policies implemented by the Federal Government. The country's industrial base, which was almost completely destroyed during the Second World War, has been rebuilt and modernized. Today, West Germany is one of the world's leading industrial nations, with a high standard of living and a strong economy.

The political situation in West Germany is also a source of pride. The country has established a stable democracy, with a free press, free elections, and a system of checks and balances. The Federal Republic of Germany is a member of the European Community and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and it has a strong and friendly relationship with the United States.

The German people are proud of their country's achievements and are committed to the principles of democracy and freedom. They are confident that the future of West Germany is bright and that the country will continue to prosper and contribute to the well-being of the world.

**We subscribe to the unification of Europe
We pledge ourselves to an open society**



Almost 25 years after the "Basic Law", the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, came into effect and the Federal Republic of Germany was founded, the new Federal Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, addressed the Bundestag on May 17th, 1974. He said:

"We subscribe to the political unification of European partnership with the United States. The irreplaceable basis for this is the European Community. European solidarity must be assured and developed further. My country is prepared to contribute to this in keeping with its productive capacity and stability.

"We pledge ourselves to an open society which has room for a multiplicity of views and social groups. The government cannot do everything alone. It needs the forces generated in a free society and cannot forgo the active self-help of its citizens."

Issued by the Press Department of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

GERMANY

The organizations and associations listed below will be pleased to assist you with up-to-date information about the Federal Republic of Germany.

- Embassy**
23 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PZ
01-235 5033
- Commercial Information Service**
01-235 0651/5
- Legal and Consular Department**
(incl. Passport and Visa Section)
6 Rutland Gate, London SW7 1AY
01-684 1271/5
01-584 0085/6
- Consulate-General**
Pearl Assurance House, 55 Castle Street,
Liverpool L2 9TX
051-236 0284
- Consulate-General**
16 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh EH12 5DG
031-337 2323
- Honorary Consulates in**
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Jersey/St. Helier
King's Lynn (Norfolk)
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Lerwick
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Newcastle upon Tyne
Plymouth
Southampton
- Cultural Institutes**
German Institute, 51 Princes Gate,
Exhibition Road, London SW7 2PG
01-588 3548
Goethe Institute, Ridgely House,
14 John Dalton Street, Manchester M2 5HG
061-634 4535
German Cultural Institute for Northern England,
York Centre, Micklegate House,
86 Micklegate, York YO1 1JZ
0904-56222
Goethe Institute,
Scottish-German Society, 3 Park Circus,
Glasgow G3 6AX
041-532 2555
Anglo-German Association
2 Henrietta Street, London WC2E 3PS
01-240 0449
- German Chamber of Industry & Commerce**
11 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EE
01-235 9947
- Federation of German Industries (BDI)**
33 Bruton Street, London W1X 8DR
01-489 5852
- German Federal Railways**
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01-499 0377
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11-15 Arlington Street, London SW1A 1RD
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Stabilized economy heads for mini-boom

responsibility of 2.7 per cent, and counting those working short time almost a million workers have been affected by the fall in labour demand over the last half year. For them it is little consolation that the German economy, also supported by 2,500,000 foreign workers.

Clearly the success of the ruling Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition Government in running the economy is relative. Compared with the outside world Germany appears a paragon of stability, but the Christian Democrat-Christian Social Union opposition parties the inflation rates appear horrifying in comparison with the 2 per cent annual increases in the cost of living achieved in the 1960s when they were in power, and before the world lurched into a succession of monetary, oil and raw material crises.

But the global figures on the economy, in so far as they demonstrate Germany's obvious success compared with the rest of the world, obscure real problems which face the country on both a national and international level.

Tight credit policy

The apparent stability of the German economy in this age of oil wealth is the product of a continual upward valuation of the Deutsche mark since 1969 and the introduction in May 1973 of perhaps the most rigorous anti-inflation programme of any industrial state.

The rising value of the mark—it has gained some 48 per cent against the United States dollar, for example, since 1969—has shielded the German economy from the worst inflationary effects of the rise in oil prices and raw material costs, even though the increase in the price index for imported goods showed a year-to-year gain of 31 per cent last month. In turn, the Government's anti-inflation programme clamped down rigorously on domestic demand, pressures through tax increases, a tight Bundesbank credit policy and reduced Government spending.

The combined effect was to give West Germany the lowest inflation rate in the world. But this has been paid for in structural problems at home and an export surplus which is recognized by the Govern-

ment as being dangerously large.

Many small concerns, particularly in traditional consumer goods industries such as shoes and textiles, began to feel the pinch badly last year. Competition from imported goods became tougher in a home market depressed by the Government's curbs on demand. The results were factory closures, unemployment and bankruptcy in areas which often did not have alternative industrial employment.

Two large sectors of the economy—the building industry and motor manufacturing—have been shown to have special problems. The building industry was a major target of the Government's stability programme, as it was rightly felt that speculation in bricks and mortar was getting out of hand, and threatening at the beginning of last year to overheat the economy.

However, the wave of bankruptcies which followed brought the associated threat of mass unemployment, and persuaded the Government at the height of last winter's oil crisis to ease the brakes and expand public investment as well as a special DM500m programme for structural weaknesses.

There still appears no end to the current misery of the motor industry. With its competitiveness already weakened through the currency changes of the past five years, the oil crisis, and the associated Sunday driving bans and speed limits, provided an additional shock from which it has not recovered.

Volkswagen, in many ways a symbol of German economic resurgence since the Second World War, is operating at a loss, and its workforce in Germany has had to go on short-time working at frequent intervals since the beginning of the year to avoid piling up stocks of unsold cars. Germany's motor manufacturers look as if they will have to undergo some far-reaching structural changes, and as yet there is no sign that the Government is willing to give financial help.

Yet the picture of structural problems in industry is distinctly one-sided. Many German companies, particularly in the chemical industry, are enjoying boom con-

ditions and increasing exports at a dramatic rate.

Paradoxically, it is the strong increase in German exports which provides the Government and Bundesbank with their other major headache. The Italian decision to impose a 50 per cent deposit requirement on imports, and Denmark's decision to raise taxes to curb the inflow of imported goods, have brought home to West Germany the risks of the high export performance which the Government unwittingly promoted by dampening domestic demand so successfully last year.

Herr Schmidt told West Germany's leading businessmen some uncomfortable truths last month at the annual gathering of the German federation of industry (BDI). West Germany's exports, he said, were too high in volume terms. In addition, West Germany's success in controlling inflation was creating major difficulties for Germany's relations with its political and trading partners in Europe.

The Chancellor said that West Germany might have to accept some far-reaching sacrifices and compromises in its economic policies if the European Economic Community was to be preserved at a time when most of its members are facing crippling balance of payments crises.

Tough state elections expected

But the hopes of the deficit nations in the European Community should not be raised too high. Coming from the Ministry of Finance, Herr Schmidt has a fine appreciation of the virtue of thrift. He is also facing a series of tough state elections this year, and in the next general election in 1976 he will be acutely aware that the economy is one of the major worries in the mind of the West German voter.

Any West German aid to Europe is not likely to be open handed, nor will it be bilateral. Germany's concessions and sacrifices in the economic sphere will demand corresponding action from the other EEC partners as part of a joint Community solution to the balance of payments crises facing Europe.

A little bit of 'angst' all round

Richardson

institute which legitimated the re- Social Democ- as losing sup- the conclusion ermsans were sars-of infla- t-wing extrem- et imperialism- st Germany, in th other indus- s, has an ex- thy economy apparently all employment and rooted in the omic situation s and thirties- red with the- the current- tion and unem- West Germany atters for great eed there is an se of labour in- notably in the- rnings industries, s will well over foreign workers many, although- eruitment of- was stopped

important excep- r Germans had- fairly full em- d a great num- for many- exception was in- of 1966-6, when- unemployment- ,000, or 3.1 per- are of unemploy- For the time of- a fairly small- improvement. The- main factors- Among the unem- ployed were 63,700 foreign workers, 2.7 per cent of the foreign work force.

The hotel and catering industries have recently called for the ban on the import of foreign labour to be lifted, but Herr Arendt is adamant that it must stay. It will be lifted eventually, on only a very selective basis, and the flow of recruitment will be carefully controlled by the federal Government.

The ban was imposed at a time when it was feared that the expected large scale unemployment of foreign



Technical training in the apprentice school at Daimler-Benz, Stuttgart.

workers would produce serious social consequences. The authorities were worried about the prospect of large numbers of out-of-work *Gastarbeiter* roaming aimlessly around the big cities.

Many German workers demanded that the foreigners should be sent home, and there was talk of a scheme under which the Government would offer them financial inducements to do so. But it is immediately clear to any visitor to West Germany that important sectors of industry and the public services would be in a sorry plight without the *Gastarbeiter*.

Over the past few months many firms have introduced short-time working for limited periods. The motor industry has been affected most. In the middle of April 62,300 workers in this industry alone were on short time. Fears of widespread unemployment in the industry were behind the Government's decision not to enforce speed limits on the motorways once the oil crisis was over. To have done so would undoubtedly have had a disastrous effect on car sales, especially of powerful models.

There are also very workers on short time in the textile, clothing, machine building and electro-technical industries. The introduction of short time working is, of course, preferable to large scale redundancy. Moreover, it shows that many employers are reasonably confident that conditions will improve and that it is therefore necessary to keep their labour force at full strength.

At the end of April the number of unemployed in the building industry was nearly 65,000, more than 69,000 people in the steel working industries were out of work, and hence 61,000 unemployed in the clothing and textile industries. Even so there were still over 350,000 vacancies, an increase of 3.5 per cent over the previous month.

The rate of unemployment shows considerable seasonal variations. The high—three per cent—was in Bavaria and Saxony and in the lowest—1.2 per cent—in Baden-Württemberg. In recent years the Government has encouraged the motor industry to establish plants in underdeveloped areas and this has led to some regions becoming too dependent on the car industry, hence which is most susceptible to economic fluctuation.

The Federal Government's strategy to keep down inflation and safeguard employment is two-pronged: credit squeeze as a means of curbing but with for social industrial for example the building industry. But during the 12 election campaign Helmut Schmidt, then Finance Minister, made clear at his speeches were: 3.1 per cent inflation, he said, better than five per cent employment.

The change of government in Bonn and that the Chancellor Schmidt's out the emphasis of policy on domestic affairs increase confidence that employment can be held check.

A much more serious situation in 1967 was also mentioned by a steel similar to the one which has been adopted, and Herr Arendt has pointed out that most people seem to be ignorant that 20 were out of Germany had 2,700 unemployed, and 1,400 in 1959.

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COMBINE BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE IN GERMANY

On this and the next three pages correspondents examine life in regions of the Federal Republic

Reorganization moves can rouse local loyalties

by Dan van der Vat

West Germany, as its official name makes clear, is a federal republic made up of 10 states or *Länder*. But as there are many forms of federal constitution as there are federal countries, such a simple definition is not enough. The West German *Bund* (federation) is not as federal as the United States, where the role of the 50 states in relation to the federal Administration is markedly larger. Nor, on the other hand, can West Germany be classed as anything like a unitary state such as Britain and France.

Many expert attempts have been made to encapsulate the nature of the West German constitution (which West Germans still prefer to call the Basic Law to underline its provisional nature pending German reunification). Such terms as "decentralized unitary state" and "polycentric unitary republic" have been used, as well as the less-confusing "executive-legislative federalism".

But it is beyond dispute that, although the *Bund* is slowly gaining power at the expense of the *Länder*, West Germany is historically, politically and constitutionally a federal state in which clearly defined roles are allocated to federal and constituent states, with a Federal Constitutional Court to act as referee when needed.

Before the Napoleonic upheaval, the already purely symbolic and hollow Holy Roman Empire consisted of 1,800 political units. By 1806 Napoleon had finished reorganizing Germany into the Confederation of the Rhine, there were only 40 states, reduced by the Congress of Vienna settlement to 39.

The rise to hegemony of Prussia, which eventually led to the exclusion of Austria

from the Second Reich under Bismarck, was signposted in 1834, when a new, large *Zollverein* (customs union), which included almost all Germany apart from Austria and its empire, was formed under Prussian leadership. Despite many vicissitudes, this proved to be the foundation stone of the Second Reich and German national unity.

Thus federalism, loose or close-knit, has a firm basis in modern German history. As if to underline the fact, the *Länder* were reconstituted on a reorganized basis before the federal republic was proclaimed in 1949. The coming into force of its Basic Law. Representatives of 11 such states came together in the Parliamentary Council to draw up the Basic Law.

States' separate characters

Since then, the states of Baden, Württemberg-Baden and Württemberg-Nieberlande merged into the contemporary Baden-Württemberg in 1951, and the Saar joined the *Bund* in 1956 after a plebiscite.

A fundamental principle of the Basic Law is that it those Germans to whom participation (in the drafting) was denied, as its preamble says. Thus, in theory it is open to membership by any other part of the old Reich which cares to join the *Bund*, or specifically East Germany, but this has not to be expected in the foreseeable future.

Although nobody who has visited them would miss the distinctly separate character of states like Bremen and Bavaria, the latter being something of a German *exogamion* like North Rhine-Westphalia and Baden-Württemberg are

clearly inventions by administrators.

The differences between Schleswig-Holstein, that damp northern appendage of the north German plain in the north of the country, with its Dutch skies and Danish houses and storks nesting on the thatched roofs, and the sub-Alpine landscape of Bavaria dotted about with baroque-grotesque churches complete with orion domes and fairy-tale castles on top of impossible hills need no further emphasis.

The distinctions between the various regions of West Germany are considerably greater in most cases than in Britain, which has been united much longer.

The West Germans recognize that the federal system is far from perfect. The unitary state of Bremen, which consists of the adjacent but geographically separate cities of Bremen and Bremerhaven, has a population of only about 725,000, whereas North Rhine-Westphalia has 17 million, equivalent to the whole of East Germany or nearly twice that of Belgium.

The Saar, one of the most backward areas of West Germany, has only 1,220,000 people living in 2,567 sq km, whereas Bavaria has 10,500,000 living in 70,547 sq km and is by far the largest state geographically.

The federal Government has before it far-reaching proposals for a reorganization of the *Bund* into as few as five states. The most radical proposal of a special commission is that the northern states of Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg and Bremen should be combined into one new northern *Land*, and the Saar, the Rhineland-Palatinate and Hesse should be combined into a more viable southern-central *Land*.

Nearly all West Germany's relatively less-prosperous

regions would thus, it is argued, benefit from being banded together into much larger administrative units, with all the financial advantages and governmental vigour this would bring. But regional loyalties, especially in the proud Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Hamburg, will probably arouse considerable resistance.

Unique mixture of systems

As a federal state, West Germany allocates one of its powers of Parliament, the *Bundesrat*, or lower House, to the direct representation of the entire national population by deputies elected by a unique mixture of direct and proportional voting systems.

The *Bundesrat*, or Upper House, represents the *Länder*. Each *Land* has a parliament of its own, together with a Prime Minister (or Chief Mayor in Hamburg and Bremen) and all the trappings of government. Each *Land* administration sends a delegation of not fewer than three nor more than five, led by the head of government, to the *Bundesrat*.

The small size and narrow variation in number of delegates according to population is designed to prevent domination by a single state. Tiny Bremen sends three; North Rhine-Westphalia, with 24 times the population, is entitled to only five. The *Bundesrat* is supreme, however, in contrast with the United States, where the federal House, the Senate, has the greater power in Congress.

West Berlin is represented in both houses as an eleventh *Land*, but its separate status as part of a city controlled by four powers deprives it of the right to vote except on procedural resolutions in either

house. The West try, however, as Law requires, to Berlin as another ever they can, as vote large sums in city's economy go. A written cons years of practice sional interven federal Constitu the highest in ti clarify the divisi between the *Bun Länder*. A basic that federal law state law.

Bonn, as the fed exclusively contr policy, defence, immigration, currency, custom sign trade, p federal borders, air traffic, post a munications, an lesser powers.

The *Länder* c own policies in police, culture, ic ment, internal ad and the like. As pens, federal fina tends to give Bon growing induc attempts to stabi facilities, notably have also tended more say.

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Thus there is many, unlike in l actual need for between the Bo ment and 10 o means in the pre legislation where responsibility. made any easier that five states h means which a Bonn Governme support the Bonn

West Berlin

Vigilance and effort maintain stability

by Gretel Spitzer

Ilusions which the West Berliners—though not all of them—might have had that treaties and agreements with the East consequent on a policy of detente signified the end of the city's problems and of communist suspicions have vanished. They are back to an attitude of calm resignation and their usual sceptical vigilance.

They enjoy what improvements there are: most of all the fairly unrestricted travel through East Germany or the smooth access to the visits to the other parts of the city and country, expensive as those visits have become since East Germany doubled the "entrance fee" (that is, the amount of hard currency that must be exchanged for East marks). They know that the future will be as good or as bad as the international climate permits.

The phase of "filling the agreements with reality", as the standard phrase goes, was bound to be one of constant bickering and bargaining, with the communist side anxious to regain anything lost during the negotiations in the interest of detente. That phase continues.

Recent negotiations have not gone too badly for West Berlin. They concern the first of the agreements which, by mutual consent of the two German states, were to follow the Treaty on the Basis of Relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic; usually referred to as the basic treaty. These agreements are, in fact, the treaty's only direct bearing on the city. Other-wise the main document for its present and future existence remains the four-power agreement and its complementary German parts.

A protocol note to the basic treaty says: "It is agreed that the extension to Berlin (West) of agreements and arrangements envisaged in the supplementary protocol to Article Seven may be agreed in each individual case in conformity with the quadripartite agreement of September 3, 1971." It is also laid down that "the permanent mission of the Federal Republic of Germany in the German Democratic Republic shall, in conformity with the quadripartite agreement of September 3, 1971, represent the interests of Berlin (West)" and "arrangements between the German Democratic Republic and the Senate shall remain unaffected".

The first of the agreements resulting from the basic treaty—on sport, non-commercial payments and medical care—include Berlin in what is considered a satisfactory way. Further agreements between the two German states will have to follow suit or they will not be concluded. At least this is the present Bonn policy.

This firm position of the Federal Republic was not as self-evident as it once was and Bonn came under heavy criticism from Berlin for what was considered too lenient an attitude to East Germany. During that time Herr Klaus Schütz, the chief burgomaster, emerged as a staunch defender of the interests of the Berliners, not always to the liking of some

East politicians and even less of the East Germans.

His advocacy of a strong policy helped him to achieve a degree of popularity never enjoyed by any of his predecessors, not even by Herr Brandt when head of West Berlin.

For the time being Herr Schütz, who is often said to have an eye fixed on a career in Bonn, he was Under-Secretary in the Foreign Ministry when Herr Brandt was Foreign Minister—seems to be occupied with making a success of his Berlin position.

Confidence in the political future of the city—this to by its close ties with the Federal Republic and unimpeded access to it—is just as essential as its economic ability, its sound economy. The economy is, in fact, as sound as can be expected in present circumstances and considering the general situation in Western Europe, despite periodical gloomy reports. Recently published figures for 1973 show imports amounting to DM19,700m (£2,380m) and exports to DM18,000m (£2,000m). In other words West Berlin financed 91.3 per cent of its supplies from its own economy.

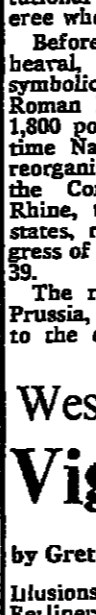
In 1950 only half of each mark spent was earned by the city's output. In 1971 it had risen to 86.7 per cent of imports by exports and in 1972 to 88.6 per cent. Moreover one should bear in mind that before the war the city financed only 75 per cent of its imports by its exports and that the deficit was made up by surpluses of the services sector of what was then the capital of the German Reich. Now dependent on the functions of a city, it has had its deficit made up by federal subsidy.

This year the Bonn Government will provide DM120m or DM1370m more than last year. The sum to be paid for all those employed in the public service is certainly no small sum yet it is but 0.5 per cent of the Federal Republic's national product, whereas that Berlin last year cost DM34,000m or about 4 per cent.

The latest report of the Chief of Commerce mentions that the city's gross product is now four times what was 20 years ago and part of the subsidy finds its way back to Bonn by way of tax.

View of the general situation there is a reluctance to invest. A study of the years 1968 to 1972 shows that investments by each person employed were high in Berlin than in other parts of the Federal Republic.

Nor the political nor economic stability, such as it is, leaves any doubt that it is the result painstaking, unrelenting effort. The main objective of the agreements and treaties was to change Berlin from a place of latent crises to a normal city—there is no reason to be unduly pessimistic over the future, particularly if the basic treaty achieves its purpose and leads to better relations between the two German states and the East discontinues its de facto ties between the city and the Federal Republic.

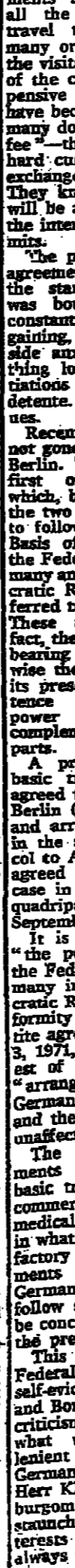
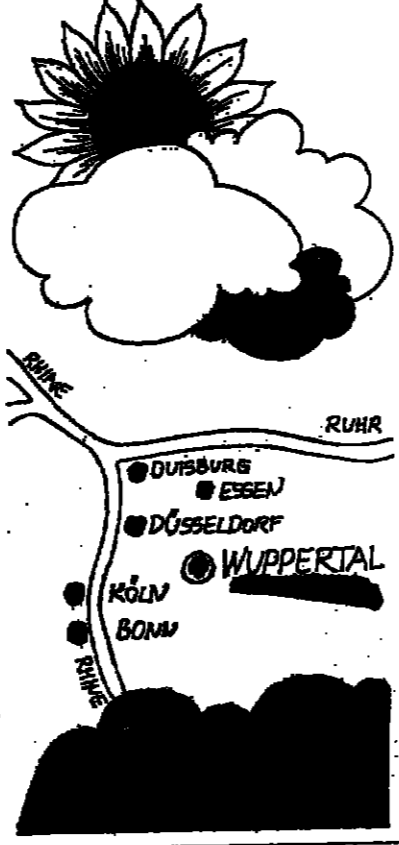


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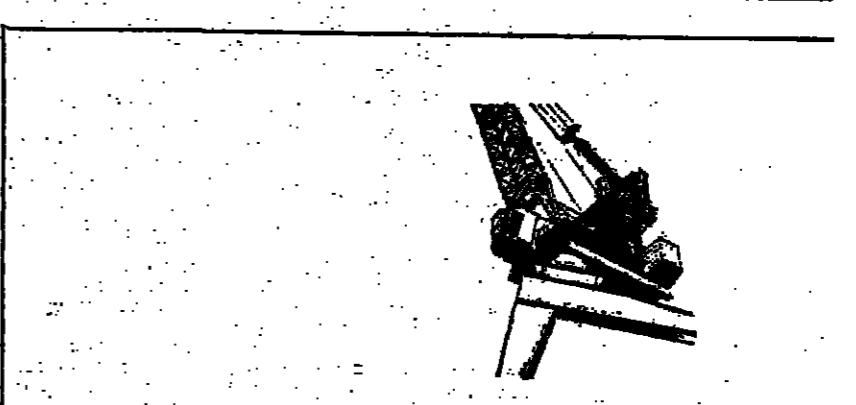
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Frankfurt: turbulent metropolis of commerce and a focal point of conflict

Frankfurt, with its 675,000 inhabitants, is neither the capital nor the largest city in Germany, but in many ways it is the most important, and certainly the most turbulent, which is the least surprising. It is the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany, a focal point for all its problems and many today. Some years before the death of Adenauer, Frankfurt was the capital of the Federal Republic in 1949. Six of them accept it could have been a different metropolis and commerce had also become a government. It has the largest passenger air traffic in the world, and is the chief arrival point for the 148 German banks. The three largest commercial banks, the Deutsche Bank, the Commerzbank and the Dresdner Bank, all have their headquarters there. The biggest stock exchange in the world, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, is also there. It has the largest number of shares worth 700m (nearly

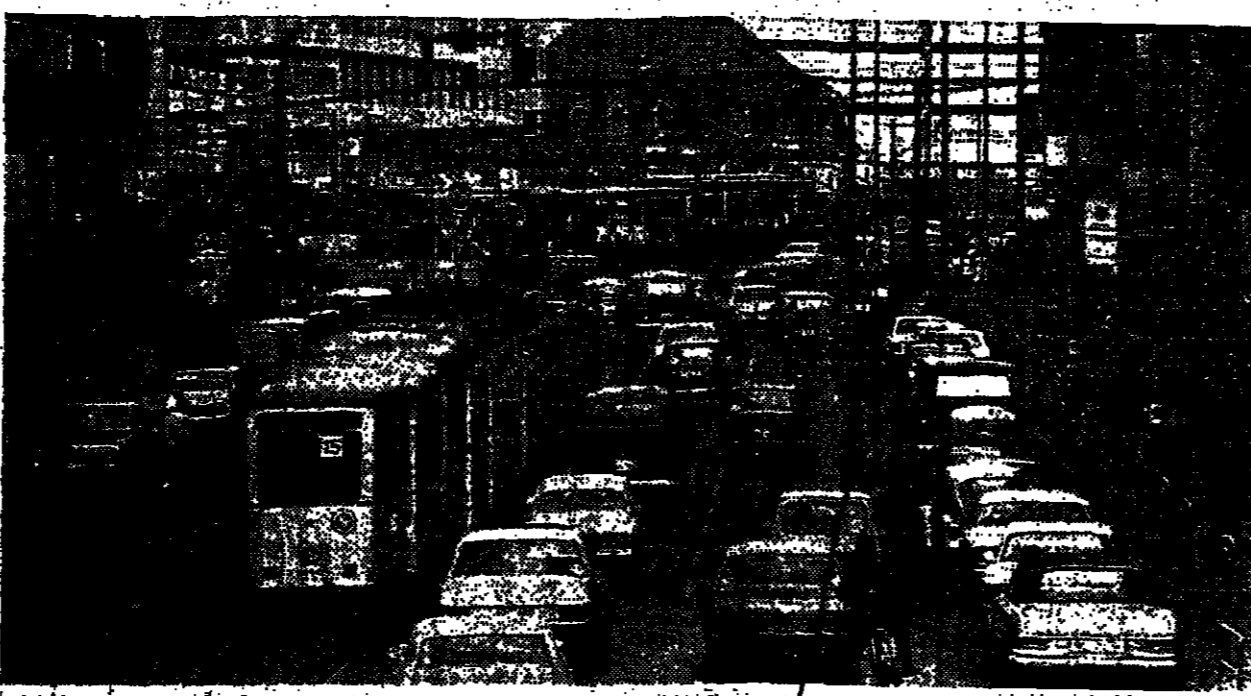
died at the age of 51, overworked and frustrated by his seemingly unmanageable city. It was some time before a successor could be found. Herr Arndt, a Social Democrat, who was at one time on the left of the party, showed no great enthusiasm for the job at first. In the end the Chancellor intervened personally and persuaded "Dynamite" Arndt, as he is called, to become Lord Mayor of Frankfurt and to tackle the most troubled city in Germany. Since then Herr Arndt, whose father was one of the trade unionists tortured to death by the Nazis, has immersed himself in his job and has more or less got over his initial reservations — not the least of which was a DM 30,000 a year drop in salary. He now hopes that he will have until 1978 to try to re-create a humane face for the city.

Mountain of difficulties
But there is still a mountain of difficulties. Huge office blocks and thousands of flats are standing empty because the rents are too high. Next to them, especially in the west end of the city, blocks of immigrant workers are crowded together in dilapidated housing, now turned into shacks, dating from the turn of the century.

Some of this dilapidated housing stands empty, barricaded against squatters. But the owners, many of them foreigners, are now forbidden by law to pull the buildings down, in order to preserve what is left of this old quarter of the city. As a result some court actions are inevitable, and some owners are likely to go bankrupt.

Marxist students and youth bodies have occupied 13 blocks, in some cases for several years. They are at the centre of recurring trouble, as is the university with its 21,000 students. The latest cause of provocation is the increase in fares on the still unfinished underground system and on the new system of trams, trains and buses. In Frankfurt altercations between the police and various extremists are now so common that pickpockets from abroad are making Frankfurt one of their main stamping grounds.

However, Frankfurt is not all money, rioting, traffic



Scenes of work, travel and refreshment in the busy streets of Frankfurt. The top picture left shows the main road looking towards Zeil, with the station in the background.

activity and irritation. The first record of the old city goes back to AD 794. Between 1152 and 1792 kings and later kaisers were elected and crowned there. It was the birthplace of Goethe. At the turn of the century there were already 500 millionaires there. Little was left after 1945. But a great deal, including the Goethehaus in the Hirschgraben, has been reconstructed faithfully. Hundreds of thousands, especially foreigners, still make pilgrimages to it.

Frankfurt has nine theatres. The smallest, which calls itself Die Schmiere (the Strolling Players), stages its performances in the ruins of a monastery, and advertises itself as "the worst theatre in the world". The largest — the state opera house, the Stadt- und Chamber concert hall — costs the taxpayers of Frankfurt DM 34m a year, and Herr Arndt is not the only person who is questioning whether such large sums of money should be paid out.

Frankfurt also has a large and venerable ruin in the old opera house, built in 1880. The city centre site has been cleaned and tidied up since the opera house was destroyed by bombing in 1944. In the course of 20 years the citizens of Frankfurt have

collected DM 10m towards its reconstruction, but the city has not enough money to be able to make its own contribution. What is really needed is a concert hall. Concerts in Frankfurt, in contrast with what happens in other major cities, are given either in the banquet hall of the Deutsche Bank or in the Century Hall of Frankfurt's biggest industrial undertaking, the Farb-

werke Hoechst, so that Mannheim is the landlord of Art. Anyone living for some time in Frankfurt will usually come to feel sympathy for the real Frankfurters. They are nothing as frenzied, business mad or rebellious as they are made out to be through the image of a turbulent city created by one-track bankers, property speculators, executives, politicians and students. Over

several hundred years they have learnt to make their own, are in difficulties or have already had to close. There are not a few indications that the genuine citizens of Frankfurt, who live in the numerous suburbs of the city which were at one time villages, or in the post-bourgeois districts, are not very sorry about it. Growth and expansion are no longer the ideal in Frankfurt.

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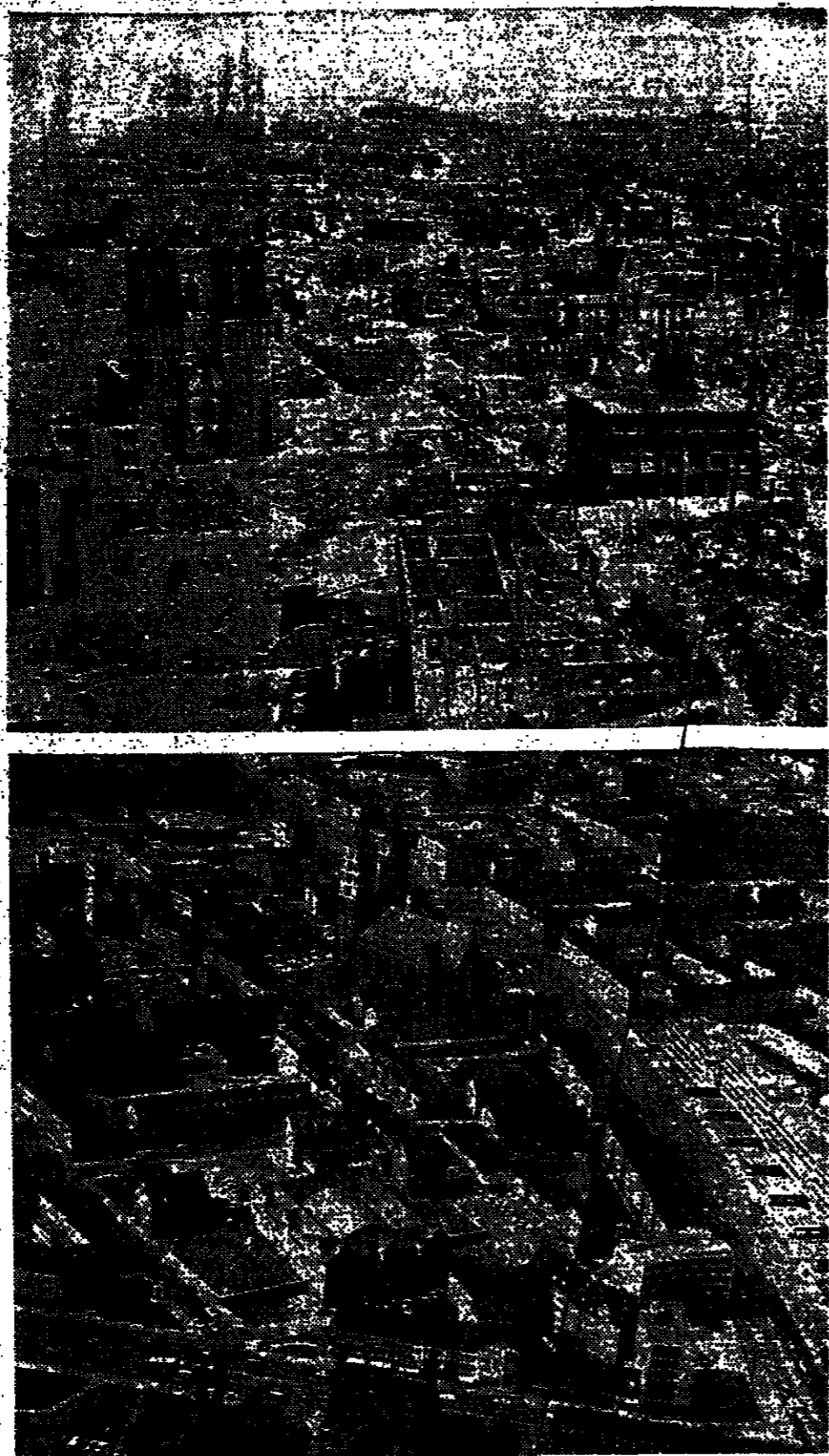
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Life by day, empty tunnels at night

Splitter

...the 70ft Her- top of the 237ft... you look across... the gentle... the beautiful park... the impressive Wil- castle over his... the city of Kassel... the Karlsruhe... the historic buildings... from factory... going up behind... the symbol of... the seen rulers of... and go. He... try, homogeneous... destroyed during... ar. He watched... a merge, less homo-... style than the... wished but per-... less of an assort-... called functional... can be seen... as some delay in... sance but it had its... With great fore-... city fathers... for increasing... early as the 1950s... ed for pedestrian... in the shopping... time when no... an city did so... by their faith that... became more... and expanded. In... once the six-lane... and roads round... city were open... it was with the... of public trans-... id to traffic... danger to pedes-... ne routes open to... number of sub-... been built or so... the visitor. He... if continually dis-... underground to... next block or... can reach the... out crossing one... is not even a... lo so. In private... ty officials will... ver, that this... obsession may... bit too far... is full of life as... shops are open... nly, it is practi-... People, particu-... ss, share the sun... the busy hours... the lonely un-... der "will has... ound when he... tep... th a population... fore and 225,000... var, found itself... a third of these... ended. It is the... st German city... not regain its... bers. Thanks to... our the count... ut 212,000, but... seems to be... wards... n their thirties... to the country... they can find... ses of their own... as one tenth of... and have to pay... Moreover there... space for family... gardens within... undaries. Com-

...more than 30... miles or more... How long it all... continue to... from work. To... present number... the main concern... Kassel was situated... the geographical... Germans Reich... 1937, frontiers... the end of the... was found... 20 miles from... German border... It was cut... off from its economic... land, Thuringia... industrial capacity... largely destroyed... The European... tics aggravated... by having its centre... the Belgium-Luxembourg... With power lying... the Rhine-Main... and Frankfurt... as a financial... and business centre... Kassel was... pushed even more... to the fringe... Moreover, since... the days of indus-... trialisation the city... had a limited economic... circumstances... ing armaments and... industries - and... almost no... natural resources... apart from the... soft coal in the... neighbourhood... yet fully ex-... ploited. Efforts... to change... have been... but not... sufficient... access to... to... a new... which... about... the... demand for... has been... marked for... short-... time work. Phillips... opened a... branch; AEG... a plant... and a research... But... elsewhere... decisions... with... sufficient... consideration... of the city's... requirements... Yet there is... no... of... Kassel's... authority over... the adjoining... communities... but it is... expected... to get... them to... cooperate... in joint... ventures... of industrial... environmental... or other kinds... It is trying... to overcome... short-sighted... rivalry... Prussian... still... enjoys a high... reputation... The city's... budget... shows a... deficit... but it is... less... its debt... than others... "The... year... can't... afford... to run... up high... debts", the... Treasurer... said... With a large... hinterland... of the... mostly agricultural... northern Hesse... the city... carries... burdens... in the way... of hospitals... education... and culture... that are... too high... for its... revenues... It gets... support... from the... Land of Hesse... and... the Federal... Government... in Bonn... but still... finds it... hard... to make... ends meet... Yet it... fulfils... its... obligations... The educational... system... is good... and it... has... pioneered... some... methods... It... has... the... first... university... in West... Germany... which... teaches... technical... colleges... of engineering... ing... colleges... of art... as well... as... other... It... is... working... on... a... new... elementary... school... system...



Kassel was destroyed in the war (top). After some delay a new city emerged with eight-lane roads and pedestrian precincts.

...Its state theatre... offers a radical... young... socialists... wide... repertory... some... of... its... elsewhere... In... the... recent... local... government... elections... in Hesse... the... party... lost... 11... per cent... on... the... average... The... Wilhelmshöhe... gallery... just... restored... at... a... cost... of... about... 500... attracted... more... than... 30,000... visitors... in... the... first... two... weeks... Politically... the... strong-... holds... of... the... Social... Dem-... ocrats... in... northern... Hesse... Kassel... included... suffer... from... the... resentment... over... federal... policy... and... the... demands... of... its... citizens... Kassel... with... its... attractive... surroundings... and... its... good... communications... has... come... a... long... way... since... I... walked... along... its... most... prominent... street... the... Wilhelmshöhe... Allee... in... the... early... post-war... years... surrounded... by... destruction... Its... determination... to... overcome... the... disadvantages... of... its... geographical... position... and... economic... situation... gives... reason... to... expect... further... progress...

Development plan transforming neglected area

...advantages of... its... proximity... that... delightful... hills... woods... lakes... that... is... bordered... the... Rhine... and... in... Moselle... and... in... Luxembourg... is... a... place... to... the... King... wine... tasting... and... in... win-... of... Heinrich... Böll... village... provided... ce... of... refuge... for... children... who... fled... from... Russia... re... was... not... much... sicker... during... those... a... the... material... ten... largely... aboli-... at... Germany... and... ne... economies... ly... tell... that... one... r... than... another... n... the... Eifel... driv-... ing... motorways... and... n... gh... prosperous... us... and... villages... sprang... to... life... one... of... West... Germany... areas... are... consid-... erable... differences... be-... tween... these... regions... many... assist... development... areas... less... than... a... third... tion... of... the... coun-... try... cent... of... its... geo-... graphy... Between... 1969... and... 1972... pub-... lic... money... was... used... to... create... 14,000... jobs... in... 21... small... areas... many... years... ago... it... was... hard... to... get... from... the... poor... to... the... holdings... all... to... support... a... degree... of... com-... munity... trade... of... the... timber... tufa... a... rock... and... cum-... ber... The... towns... were... s... and... there... open... for... jobs... in... young... people... from... the... area... to... the... Ruhr... tions... tend... to... be... of... their... years... forward... in... the... days... of... political... prob-... lem... to... be... solved... generations... trans-... mitted... through... the... Eifel... from... a... military... to... a... civilian... economy... roads... were... few... green... and... the... long... after... the... end... of... the... Second... World... War...

...land was often... small... hamlets... far... apart... from... one... another... The... topography... of... the... area... coupled... with... the... damp... climate... creates... the... problems... for... a... predominantly... agricultural... community... When... the... regional... develop-... ment... programme... of... 1969... was... passed... the... population... density... of... the... West... Eifel... was... 62... inhabitants... to... the... sq... kilo-... metre... compared... with... 245... in... the... Federal... Republic... as... a... whole... For... every... 1,000... inhabitants... only... 38... ways... existed... in... the... Eifel... compared... with... 131... in... the... rest... of... the... country... The... average... size... of... an... Eifel... farm... was... a... mere... 16... acres... One... of... the... first... tasks... of... the... regional... develop-... ment... programme... was... to... modernise... agriculture... by... introducing... the... latest... in... farm... machinery... supporting... facilities... for... buying... equipment... road-build-... ing... providing... better... market-... ing... arrangements... and... improv-... ing... irrigation... schemes... The... rationalisation... of... agriculture... in... the... Eifel... is... not... only... improving... the... competi-... tive-... ness... of... the... industry... but... in... the... 1970s... should... enable... 15,000... people... to... leave... the... land... for... jobs... in... new... industries... In... the... Eifel-Rhineland... area... between... 1969... and... the... middle... of... 1973... 59... new... firms... entered... the... business... and... 233... existing... ones... were... expanded... This... develop-... ment... created... nearly... 14,000... jobs... in... a... variety... of... industries... including... machine... building... textiles... clothing... and... the... chemi-... cal... industry... It... is... estimated... that... the... crea-... tion... of... just... one... new... job... requires... an... industrial... invest-... ment... of... DM50,000... (£8,330)... The... money... for... this... develop-... ment... scheme... has... been... pro-... vided... by... the... State... Govern-... ment... of... the... Rheinland-Palatinate... the... Federal... Govern-... ment... the... Federal... Employ-... ment... Office... and... the... European... Investment... Bank... German... regional... policy... is... complicated... by... the... fact... that... the... country... is... a... federal... state... made... up... of... 11... Länder... or... judi-... cial... states... Although... West... Germany... has... had... some... sort... of... regional... policy... ever... since... the... Second... World... War... it... was... not... until... 1969... that... the... various... Länder... were... coordinated... into... a... federal... framework... As... the... policy... is... now... spear-... headed... by... the... economic... ministers... of... the... states... meet... about... twice... a... year... with... the... two... federal... ministers... of... economic... and... finance... Once... a... joint... decision... has... been... taken... laying... down... the... aggregate... sums... and... guid-... lines... the... supervision... of... indi-... vidual... projects... is... left... to... eco-... nomic... ministers... in... the... states... who... have... the... power... to... decide... on... each... application... for... develop-... ment... aid... The... task... facing... the... Rhine-... land-Palatinate... was... particu-... larly... difficult... as... there... was... for... many... years... of... the... poorest... in... the... Fed-... eral... Republic... But... between... 1972... and... 1973... the... gross... national... product... doubled... and... it... is... expected... that... by... 1977... it... will... be... higher... than... the... federal... average... The... aim... is... that... the... Rheinland-Palatinate... should... be... a... modern... industrial... area... while... preserving... its... natural... attractions... Part... of... the... development... plan... is... the... promotion... of... the... tourist... industry... in... the... Eifel... In... the... 1960s... the... number... of... tourist... beds... in... hotels... public... houses... farms... and... boarding... houses... throughout... the... state... increased... by... 25... per... cent... to... a... total... of... almost... 100,000... and... the... number... of... guests... went... up... by... 23... per... cent... After... many... years... of... neglect... the... Eifel... is... at... last... coming... into... its... own... right...



Castle Gutenfels in Kaub along the Rhine in the Eifel region, a delightful area of hills, woods, lakes and clean air.

...Part of the development... plan is the promotion... of the tourist industry... in the Eifel... In the 1960s the number... of tourist beds in hotels... public houses, farms and... boarding houses throughout... the state increased by 25 per... cent to a total of almost... 100,000 and the number... of guests went up by... 23 per cent. After many... years of neglect, the Eifel... is at last coming into its... own right.

metal and more

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Thank You

Shakespeare, Stevenson, Cowper, Drummond, Wordsworth, Bacon, Emerson, Tennyson and Browning for explaining why DIE WELT has

Gotterdangoodreadership

AL DIE WELT is a stage
And all the men
and women merely players;
William Shakespeare

He comes, the herald of a noisy WELT*
With spatter'd boots, strap'd waist,
and frozen locks;
News from all nations
lumbering at his back.
William Cowper

All DIE WELT is mighty
Of eye, and ear, -- both what they half
create,
And what perceive.
William Wordsworth

Forward, forward let us range,
Let DIE great WELT* spin for ever down
the ringing grooves of change.
Alfred, Lord Tennyson

DIE WELT* is so full
of a number of things,
I'm sure we should all be
as happy as kings.
Robert Louis Stevenson

If a man be gracious and courteous to
strangers, it shows he is a citizen of
DIE WELT*
Francis Bacon

This fair volume which we WELT* do name,
William Drummond

God's in his heaven --
All's right with DIE WELT*.
Robert Browning

Great men are they who see that spiritual
is stronger than any material force, that
thoughts rule DIE WELT*.
Ralph Emerson

"DIE WELT, in English, of course,
means "The World"

950,000 Germans read DIE WELT daily.
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senior executives and senior civil servants
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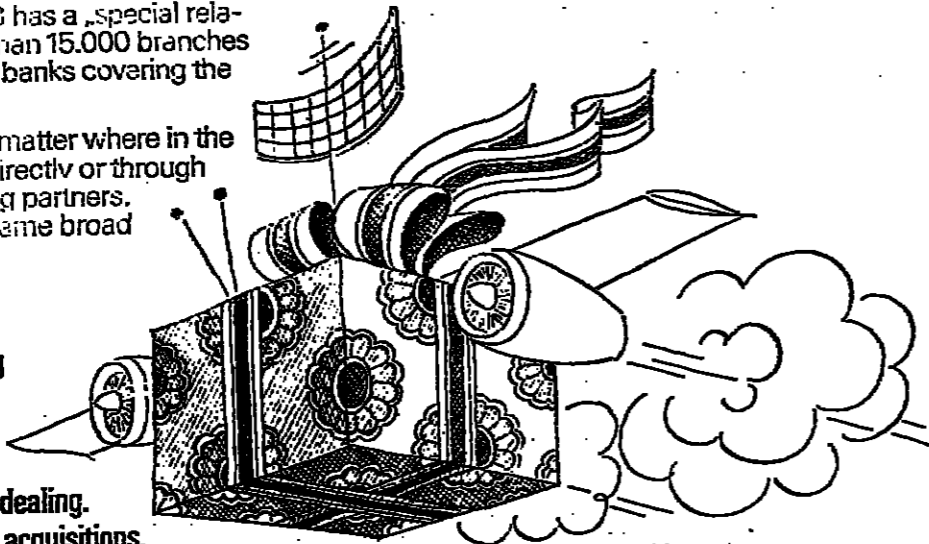
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a growing force in international banking

Newspapers seek cash concessions as costs spiral

by James Hutchinson

A heavy fall in advertising and a big increase in production costs are expected this year to result in an average monthly loss by West German daily newspapers of DM 2.34 (39p) a copy.

If this situation is allowed to continue, further concentration in the industry is inevitable and some smaller newspapers will not survive. Costs of production, largely due to the increased price of newsprint, are 32 per cent higher this year than in 1973, while revenue has gone up by only 18 per cent.

The Newspaper Publishers' Association is calling for help from the Government, not in the form of state subsidies which would be impossible to raise in Germany, but through tax concessions and reductions in the cost of sending newspapers by post, a method of distribution on which many publishers depend heavily.

Alerted by a recent merger of newspaper interests in Baden-Württemberg, the biggest of its kind by far, the Government in Bonn has promised to speed the introduction of measures to help, but so far there has been little more from the politicians other than expressions of good will.

The structure of the West German press is quite different from that in Britain. At the last count West Germany had 413 daily newspapers, with 808 local editions, many of which bear different titles from the parent papers. About 80 per cent of these newspapers have circulations of not more than 5,000, and many of them have to pool their editorial, advertising, printing and distribution resources to stay in business. The number of newspapers has steadily decreased since the early 1960s when there were 630 main editions and about 700 local editions.

Even the smallest newspapers provide a comprehensive service of world, national and local news. On the leader pages you read strident commentaries about the Ostpolitik. Elsewhere local activities and minor traffic accidents are recorded.

The few papers which have a substantial circulation beyond their home area are referred to as the überregional press. They include such internationally esteemed publications as the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* and the weekly *Die Zeit*. The only daily which could be described as a

national newspaper in the British sense is the *Bild-Zeitung* (circulation 3,737,000) which is printed in six centres.

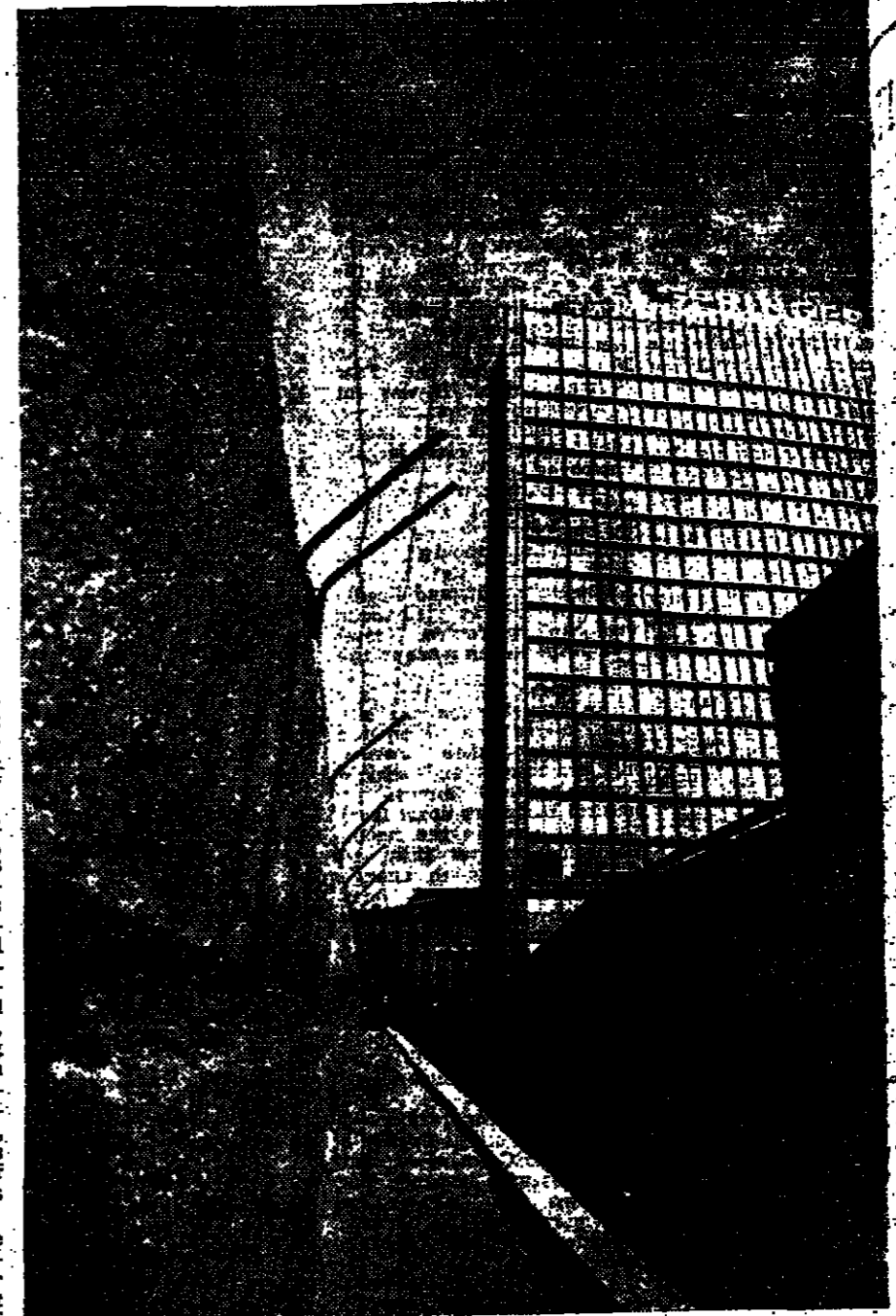
Bild and *Die Welt* are owned by the Springer concern which has been frequently attacked, sometimes physically, for its right-wing views and because of its powerful position in the newspaper market. When *Bild* is taken into account, Herr Springer's concern has a 20 per cent share of the circulation—about 21 million—of West German daily newspapers.

His opponents point out, however, that his share of the überregional press puts him in a dominating position. But this is only true if *Bild* is included, and Herr Springer argues that *Bild* is strictly a visual newspaper and cannot be compared with other überregional papers which fulfil a completely different function. Even so, he evidently believes it has political influence, for he once said that had there been a *Bild* Zeitung in the Weimar Republic it could have prevented the rise of Hitler.

Die Welt, which has a circulation of about 220,000, has been running at a loss for some years and is subsidised by Herr Springer's other publications which include the highly successful radio and television magazine *SWF*. The *Frankfurter Allgemeine* (285,000) and the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* (285,000) are still holding their heads above water. In spite of the decrease in advertising due to the uncertain economic situation, these three quality dailies still give the impression of prosperity and their news service seems unimpaired.

The circulation of the überregional papers is heavily concentrated in their home areas. Thus, *Die Welt* accounts for 73 per cent of the three quality papers' circulation in North Germany, while the *Süddeutsche*, with its headquarters in Munich, has only a 4 per cent share.

The local sections of these newspapers reflect the character of their home regions, but the rest of the coverage is truly national, in the geographic sense, and world-wide. The *Süddeutsche* is a liberal newspaper, but the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* is the dominant party in Bavaria, its main circulation area. The *Frankfurter Allgemeine* is conservative, but is by far the best selling überregional newspaper in the state of Hesse, a traditional stronghold of Social Democracy.



Axel Springer's formidable publishing interests include *Bild*, *Die Welt* and the pop television and radio magazine *Hör Zu*. Here, a Springer office block dominates the skyline.

On average, West German newspapers depend on advertising for about 70 per cent of their revenue, which makes them susceptible to changes in the economic climate. Since the beginning of the 1950s it would have been unrealistic to attempt to cover increases in production costs simply by putting up the price to the reader. Had that been done, newspapers would now cost at least three times as much. The economic situation of magazines is similar to that of newspapers. Only the

giants like *Stern* (circulation 1,610,000) or *Der Spiegel* (889,000) look unassailable. There is a marked difference between the styles of British and West German journalism. Apart from *Bild* and similar publications, the German press is seldom moved by the human interest story. The reporting function of journalism is regarded as subordinate to editorial or features. The German journalist achieves his greatest ambition not when he is given the top news assignment of the day, but when he is allowed to express an opinion. Nor does the German press engage much in painstaking journalism. It is estimated that million West German per cent of those aged between 16 and 70—read newspaper every day, at million watch television. This pattern could change substantially unless the forthcoming, soon for weaker newspapers.

Berlin holding its head high in the cultural stakes

by Gretel Spitzer

There they were again: father, mother and five children. Instead of spending the Easter week with its unusually fine weather in their mountain cottage or on motorboat they had, soon after their last stay and under no family obligations, come to Berlin from their North German home for the umpteenth time.

The question, "Why?" surprised them. Did I not realize how attractive Berlin was? Did I not appreciate the enormous variety of cultural life in the city combined with all it offered in the way of opera, active or passive, of pleasant walks through forest, around lakes, or boating on the river and lakes?

Sometimes it takes a stranger to make one appreciate what one has on one's doorstep. A good many will say: "All right, but it is not what it used to be... too parochial, too much mediocrity, too few highlights these days."

That may well be if one prefers to look back nostalgically at the "golden twenties". However, it is only fair to judge by comparison with what other cities in Germany can boast of culturally today. In that respect Berlin has little reason, if any, to be ashamed.

Its music can easily face international competition. It is not only its outstanding philharmonic orchestra that guarantees it a continuous reputation—there are but few artists of international renown who will not appear there in guest performances—but the German Opera is much appreciated by Germans and foreigners alike. The Academy of Music, presumably no longer as outstanding as it used to be, still enjoys a good reputation or there would not be as many students from abroad.

Chamber music and the like in the intimate atmosphere of the Oak Gallery in Charlottenburg Castle, serenade concerts in the open air—season and weather permitting—and jazz of every genre contribute in no small measure to the richness of the city's musical life. The Institute for Comparative International Musical Studies may not be widely known but it too has something to offer.

The Academy of Art goes in for experiments of all kinds, such as "free music" workshops and two-man orchestras, and invites avant garde groups from everywhere.

Other ventures such as the International Design Centre and various exhibitions and seminars may meet with similar criticism. Not all will be

long-lived. Some, however, may well give the way of future developments even though not fully appreciated at present.

I asked a colleague who moved to Berlin a few years ago what he thought of Berlin's cultural opportunities. It was difficult to take it all in, he said. Like others, he placed music and museums high in the list of international significance. In his opinion, theatres too did not have to fear competition—at least not from other West German cities.

However, the aura that used to emanate from the city's stages is no longer there. Occasionally there are outstanding performances, but the standard of many is by average if not less. Part of the explanation may be that the city, when still a capital, represented the unspoiled climax of an artistic career, to which all eyes were turned.

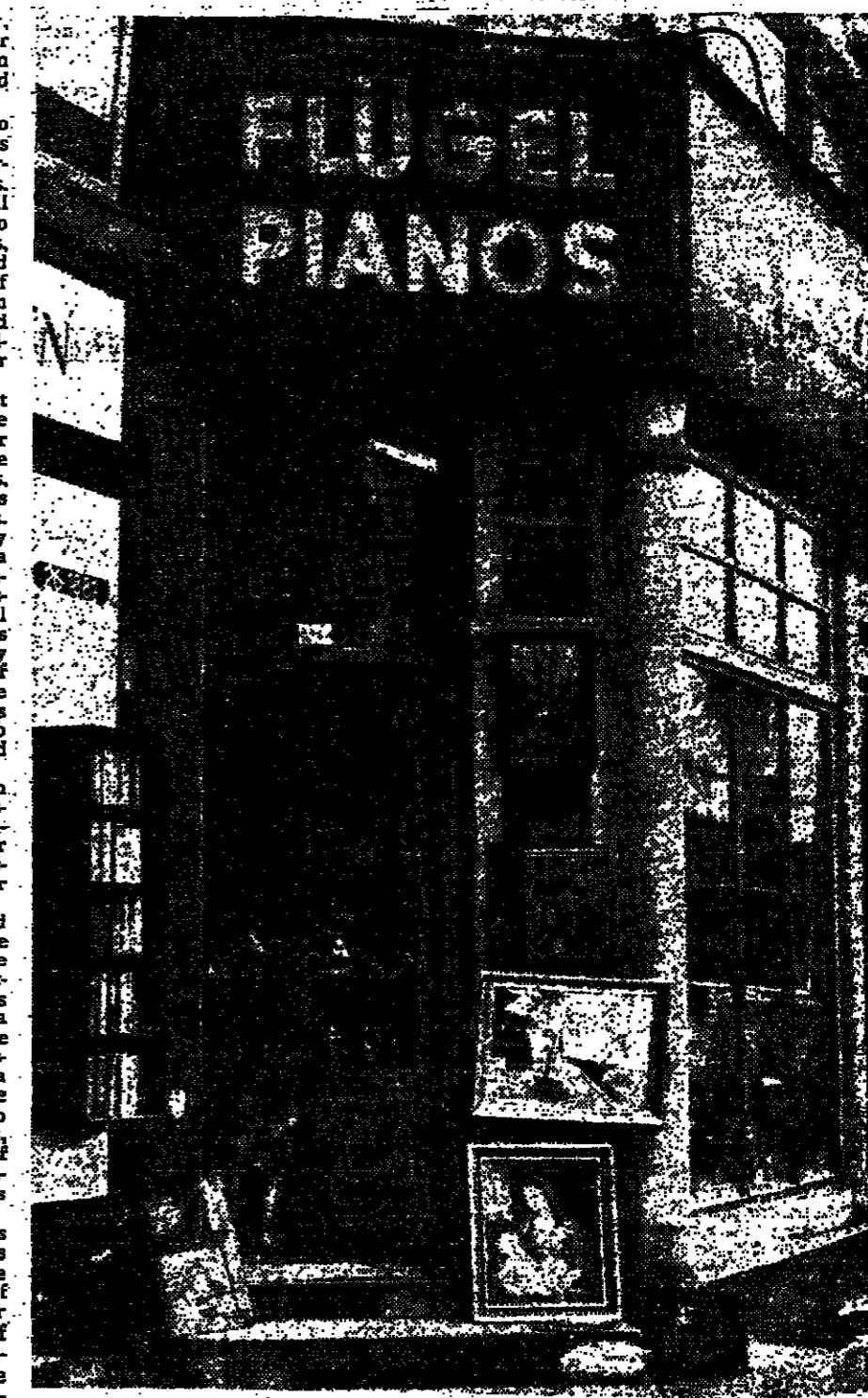
Too many cities we have become culturally ambitious, and the process of vicarious selection before one mes to fame in Berlin is less apt these days when too many performers are needed in too many places.

Special events like film festivals or the Berliner Festival weeks do offer highlights at times but no longer justify the optimistic publicity which accompanies their coming.

The graphic arts also tend to be rather neglected. The "vorse" programme of the "German Academic Exchange" includes invitations to artists from abroad for a year or so. However, the same is given little publicity and does not reach a wide public. There is the FAAR Exhibition, open to professionals and amateurs, where are any amount of gifts, but no new Michelangelo or Picasso has emerged.

At the city's museums there is to offer, however, is outstanding both in scope and quality. The founding of the Leo-American Institute, the new National Gallery, the Secret State Archives, the Institute for Musical Research, the Museum of Musical Instruments, and last but not least, the State Library.

The new home for some eight million books and 29,000 academic periodicals—23,500 of them foreign publications—is taking shape in the Tiergarten area. This largest library of post-war Germany, designed by the



Unusual mementoes await the tourist in the curio shops of Kreuzberg, Berlin.

Museum for Ethnology, a gallery of paintings, a cabinet for copper engravings, the Leo-American Institute, the new National Gallery, the Secret State Archives, the Institute for Musical Research, the Museum of Musical Instruments, and last but not least, the State Library.

late Hans Scharoun, will be ready by 1977. There are also more museums and more libraries which do not come under the foundation's auspices. What the city is waiting for is the German National Foundation, already firmly announced by Herr Willy Brandt, in his policy statement of January, 1973. To realize this is easier said than done. Political issues are involved. It must not impair the cultural autonomy of the Länder, yet their cooperation is needed to make it a success.

Moreover, every must be avoided to give Soviet Union and East many an excuse for not in their view, an assumption of "federal" in the city. And there is hardly anything later to the city—not even cultural project—that not have some political aspect. Help with the pictorial paration of this report, given by Benjafunk/Leo Büdstele, Author: Leo Hamburg Information, Arret Murray, Presse und Informationsamt der DDR Regierung.



Some typical Duisburg work-freaks (in disguise).

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For example: We produce 30% of West Germany's total steel production.

World famous companies such as Mannesmann, Thyssen, Demag and Klockner are located in our city.

We can boast of being Europe's largest inland port (with a bigger turnover than Hamburg).

Five Rhine bridges offer you easy access to the "Ruhrgebiet", an area of about five million consumers.

Together with Antwerp and Rotterdam, Duisburg forms the so-called North-West European triangle of industry and commerce.

In addition to the Rhine, the Ruhr and the northbound Rhine-Herne-Canal, Duisburg provides excellent connections by rail and road. The European Motor-

ways E 36 (Hamburg-Frankfurt) and E 3 (Stockholm-Lisbon) cross in Duisburg. You will not be surprised to learn that there are containers terminals both at the central goods station and at the port.

If you are planning to invest on the continent, and if you like to take advantage of Duisburg's exceptional location, we'll be pleased to help you find a suitable site.

Though the people living in Duisburg are used to working hard, they know how to take advantage of all the cultural and leisure opportunities in our city (and there are quite a few). We won't over-stress this fact, though. For if you come over here, it won't be for recreation, but for business.

And in Duisburg you can do just that—business.

For further information write to:

Stadt Duisburg
Amt für Wirtschaftsförderung
41 Duisburg 1, Rathaus am Burgplatz
Federal Republic of Germany



سك ان الرض



LATIONARY OUTLOOK

...the Institute has added... voice to the chorus of... pressing the Chancellor... to prepare for... autumn budget. It... on its conclusion that... domestic product of the... will be contracting, or... or stagnant, in the second... year. Consequently, the... view, unemployment... is rising through the... It concludes that the... to be run on the side... and that since... the promise of North... country is still credit... intervening balance... difficulties should... by borrowing.

...ity of this forecast... and on its own terms... very much as what... exports. Some experts... be surprised at the... after the rise in... the expectation must... somewhat depressed... her hand, partly by... partly by design, the... position of extreme... far as our exports are... Many Chancellors... led to get into a post... sterling was... on the world's... demand allowed... to reap the... have long been told... of a prolonged... ported expansion of

STINIANS IN CONFUSION

...ns taken yesterday... the Palestine National... strike many obser... nothing of an anti... meeting of the... ch is the sovereign... Palestine Liberation... had been... unannounced and then... ver since the Inter... in Algiers last... Moderate Palestin... especially those close... r Arafat, the chair... PLO's executive... explained that the... council meeting... the PLO a mandate... in the Geneva... ence and to claim... ver the West Bank... d the Gaza Strip... hich, in the Arab... will have to re... y peace settlement... 242. At various... the winter it was... ndly predicted that... pose the council... a government-in... y headed by a... ure from the occu... Bank which the... do not dismiss as a... and that this gov... d receive immedi... from some eight... es of the United

...well have been Mr... s, but in the event... nable to deliver... aramatic, at least for... g. From the start... n encountered... y from Dr George... r more important... rank-and-file mem... e resistance groups

Wood

ministers' rade hall

...The Sunday Times... ing that continuity... sion of Whitehall... wrote of what he... but potentially very... sion in government... tical assistant had... to do for other... ighly what Mrs Wil... n.

...In May 2, in a written... Wilson listed the... of 31 ministerial... by the number has... There are now only... nisters running big... Agriculture, Employ... and Scottish Office)... reasure to bring in... both politicians call... sors, or what some... ent as the bad old... n of nepotism and... g.

...the ground by saying... political criticism of... t introducing politi... Whitehall, and of... particular appoint... s come from point... is there anything... in the principle.

...re Lord Balogh and... for, for example... specialist advisers by... 1964. In George... at Mr Bill Greig, a... Mr Patrick Gordon... Mr Michael Stewart... nisters, and why all... s are under pressure... e trend. And it is the... nderlying the rationale of Labour's second... ments, rather than the... of imposing routine... to White... hall, that gives rise... the questioning... now to be heard.

Risk from nuclear reactors

...From Lord Hinton of Bankside, FR... Sir, Preliminary reports suggest that... the Flixborough disaster was... initiated by a pipe fracture. With... good design, a good inspection and... good construction such failures are... extremely improbable. Flixborough... reminds us that they are not... impossible.

...High on the list of improbable but... not impossible failures of water-cooled nuclear reactors is the fracture... of a circulating water pipe. In a... light water reactor with a high fuel... element rating and an emergency... cooling system that is not fully... proven such a fracture might lead to... a severe release of the fuel elements and... dissemination of fission products. The... results could be more insidious and... more widespread than those at the... Nyrro plant.

...One hopes that when a decision is... taken on what type of reactor is to... be used in Britain, those who are... responsible will remember Flixborough.

Yours faithfully,
HINTON OF BANKSIDE,
Barnwood House,
Dulwich Common, SE21.
June 7.

Taxing works of art

...From Mr Denis Mahon
Sir, In discussing possible repercu... sions of a wealth tax on the prope... rty of our public art collections, Mr... George Hutchinson (article, June 8)... refers to his own position... of a wealthy collector and a collector... of what he says. If collectors of... works of art were to be charged an... annual "rent" by the state, it is... only too evident that sales of works... of art in order to pay this impost... would ensue, and that the good will... of private collectors towards public... collections, which has hitherto been... so essential a feature in the develop... ment of our museums, would be dis... astrously impaired.

...I should like to turn to another... aspect of the problems which are... about to arise in connection with... the application of such a tax to... works of art. In your Special Report... on Antiques (June 7), Mr John... Partridge expresses the well... founded fear that private collectors... may not wish to continue collecting... "in this climate of uncertainty".

...Mr Partridge feels that there is... "a good case" that such a tax... would prove impossible to... administer. In fact, as everyone... familiar with the art trade is aware... (whether as dealer, auctioneer, or... collector) that case is unanswerable... due to the fact that valuations... of works of art which are accurate... and equitable are plainly impos... sible; and the "uncertainty" referred... to by Mr Partridge would accordingly... remain a constant element in the... equation.

...It is by no means difficult to... think of a dozen or so incalculable... which place the case against such a... tax much more clearly than the... professionals, who are in a position... to give infinitely more specific... cases than I myself, will now hasten... to spell this out as they are so well... equipped to do.

...In a sentence I should like to... draw attention to yet another im... ponderable which would have to be... taken into account. This is the fact... that all works of art of a certain... worth carry liability to capital gains... tax, which necessarily reduces pro... portionately any hypothetical value... which could be placed upon them for... purposes of a wealth tax. In the case... of a work of art acquired after 1965... the cost of acquisition is recorded... thus providing, at any rate one of... the two factors for this calculation... But there exist countless works of... art, acquired before that date, the... value of which is entirely a matter... of conjecture and experience has... amply shown. In these cases the... hypothetical factor would consequen... tly be doubled, thus leading straight... into the realms of fantasy. Would... this not be an improper basis for... the assessment of an annual tax on... a collector's art?

Yours faithfully,
DENIS MAHON,
33 Cadogan Square, SW1.
June 8.

Mr Slater's cash

...From Sir Malby Crofton
Sir, There seems to be some consi... derable misunderstanding of Mr... Slater's decision to turn his... company largely into cash. Both... Mr Wilson and Mr Benn have... wrongly attributed to him the... declared intention of British in... dustry to prune back its investment... programmes.

...From the point of view of capital... finance it is irrelevant whether Mr... Slater holds industrial property or... other commercial assets on the one... hand or cash. His company's money... is fully employed as a leading base... for a wide range of commercial... activities. What would matter and... be detrimental to the economy at... the present time, would be if this... cash hoard were to be dissipated in... personal consumption. But that is... not your critic, therefore, have... failed to distinguish between savings... on the one hand and spending on... the other. It might, of course, be felt... even perhaps by Mr Slater himself... that it is a sad state of affairs when... a man of his ability cannot see his... own savings working in his company's... cash himself rather than lending it... to others to pursue their own com... mercial activities. But is this not... rather a criticism of the politicians... than of Mr Slater?

Yours faithfully,
MALBY CROFTON,
Godenough House,
33 Old Broad Street, EC2.

A lesser St James

...From the Reverend W. S. Allom
Sir, It could be that Westminster... City Council wish to save space and... would be even more successful if... they were to omit the "s" after the... apostrophe, without any theological... significance. On the other hand, some... churches are known as "St... James the Less" (cp. Bethnal Green).... Are Westminster CC trying to suggest... a change of patronage?

Yours sincerely,
W. S. ALLOM,
St James Vicarage,
2 St James Lane,
Muswell Hill, N10.

Human rights

...From Professor F. E. Daurick
Sir, Last some of your readers should... infer from Dr Robertson's letter... dated May 20 that British judges are... oblivious to the legal doctrine of... human rights, embodied in the Euro... pan Convention of Human Rights and... Fundamental Freedoms, which the... United Kingdom ratified in 1951. It... should be pointed out that the... House of Lords adverted to it in a... recent case, yet by implication re... enforced the point made by Professor... Wade in these columns on May 27.

...In their judgment in *Waddington v... Miah*, delivered on May 1, 1974, it... reported in [1974] 2 All ER 377 (a... case in which their Lordships were... required to interpret the Immigra... tion Act 1971 and to decide whether... its special provisions applied retro... spectively). Lord Reid cited in full... Article 7 of the above Convention, which... which shall be held guilty of any... offence on account of any act or omission... which did not constitute a criminal offence... under national or international law... at the time when it was committed... and added as his opinion: "So it is... hardly credible that any gov...

Power sharing in Northern Ireland

...From Mr Carol Mather, Conservative MP for Esher
Sir, Being one of the few Members of... Parliament, recalled from the... Whitson Recess for the emergency... debate on Northern Ireland, who... wanted to speak but was prevented... from doing so through the inordinate... length of some speeches, may I use... your column to express my opinion... upon the debate, having sat all the... way through it.

...It was an intensely interesting ex... perience watching a metamorphosis... take place before one's eyes of so... many previously held opinions and... views. The call for the immediate with... drawal of British troops melted into... thin air as the dangerous folly that it... is. There is no dispute, nor ever has... there been, about reducing troops to... a minimum level consistent with the... security situation permits it.

...There was general relief that we... were no longer living with a lie, that... is to say that the majority in Northern... Ireland could be ignored and brow... beaten. From the "confusions" that... were heard from many sides of the... House, the unhappy era of Protestan... t-bashing is evidently over, and the... majority will be allowed to re... assert its natural influence in the... affairs of Northern Ireland.

...The people of Northern Ireland are... going to have first say in their own... future. But, of course, this future... will have to contain some measure of... power sharing.

...But when at the end of the two-day... debate Mr Gerard Fitz, MP for West... Belfast and former deputy chief ex... ecutive, declared that members of his... party (SDLP) would not water down... for one jot or tittle their aim of... uniting with the South; and Mr... Stanley Orme, MP, Minister of State... and now Chief Executive for North... ern Ireland, capped this with a claim... that 95 per cent of Ulster Catholics... are republicans, one began to see... what an empty parrot cry this... "power sharing" is. Months of... those who must bear a prime respon... sibility for its establishment.

...For power-sharing cannot take... place if the validity or legitimacy of... this power is disputed by one of the... parties to share it. Power-sharing can... take place only if the parties to... it believe in the validity and legiti... macy of the United Kingdom link. I... believe that most Ulster Catholics... would opt for remaining in the... United Kingdom, in preference to any... of the other alternatives.

...But what hope is there for the... future if the majority in the lie is... given to power-sharing before it... starts and by the very men who hold... its destiny in their hands?

Yours faithfully,
CAROL MATHER,
House of Commons.

Heart disease theories

...From Mr Kenneth Brown
Sir, The letter from Professor... Yudin (May 27) on the irrespon... sible presentation of the television... programme on the connection... between heart disease and dairy... produce is really only the tip of the... iceberg. Nowadays any scientist... whose work has the remotest chance... of making the headlines or getting... time on television rushes into... publication.

...In the past few months we, in Scot... land at any rate, have been told by... scientists that pregnant women must... not keep pet cats or budgerigars... neither must they eat potatoes if... there is a slightest chance that... they have been blighted. Having dis... posed of their pets another scientist... tells them that they must not take... aspirin to relieve the resulting head... aches.

...Even the British Association for... the Advancement of Science had a... paper read this year warning a pre... gnant woman on no account to... console herself with more than three... cups of tea each day. (Surely this... does not mean that she should have... so incoherently.) In not one of the... above cases has a shred of evi... dence, even statistical evidence, been... produced to indicate a single... fatality due to any of these causes.

...Recently the lead piped water at... Balmoral was analysed and we were... told that such serious contamination... would result in lead poisoning which... would cause serious brain damage. Nobody pointed out that the family... who had summered there for more... than a century seemed to have... escaped this disaster.

...In the same week another scientist... told us authoritatively that anybody... who worked in a garden should have... anti-tetanus injections. He said truth... fully that every handful of soil... contained the tetanus bug and that... gardeners were at risk from surface... scratches. He did not point out what... we all know, that blood from a sur... face wound will bear the tetanus bug... every time. An enquiry about the... mortality rate among gardeners due... to tetanus elicited no reply.

...Some years ago a farming paper... carried the headline "Whole milk... may produce death among calves". It... was a report of a lecture by a... scientist who had been investigating... a unique case in a single herd. It... would be just as sensible to use a... headline "Walking on the pavement... may cause death among pedestrians".... For more pedestrians are killed on... the pavement than calves killed by... drinking milk.

...Science used to be a discipline but... now, with the connivance of the... media, it is just a race for the head... lines.

Yours, Sir, yours etc,
KENNETH BROWN,
30 Shore Street,
Anstruther, Fife.

Nato and Greece

...From Mr T. C. W. Stanton
Sir, In the current issue of *Europa*... (June 4), you publish an interview... given by the Secretary-General of... Nato, Mr Josef Luns, in which... appears the following: "How do you... feel Nato could best set about... improving its image among the... younger generation, which does not... always seem to be particularly... favourable? Do you think more... energetic criticism of the Greek... regime's treatment of its opponents... would help?" (Dr Luns): "The... last point I would doubt, because... the alliance has no Brezhnev doctrine... and is not an alliance which impos... es its members the same political... views."

...One does not have to belong to the... younger generation to reject this... answer. The Secretary-General must... be aware that Nato prescribes cer... tain minimal standards of political... freedom for its members, and that... Greece (as your reader will con... stantly be reminded) does not... satisfy these standards. If Dr Luns... cannot distinguish between the... forcible imposition on a free country... of unwelcome political views, and the... lawful and just criticism of a military... despotism in an attempt to restore... minimal human rights, he has better... be replaced by someone who can.

Yours faithfully,
T. C. W. STANTON,
Wadham College,
Oxford.
June 4.

Naming the pandas

...From Mr E. W. Hammetman
Sir, Surely with reference to... Chinese diplomatic opening gambits... -Ping and Pong.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. HAMMETMAN,
c/o Bank of Adelaide,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.

Making truth actionable

...From Mr C. H. Moiser
Sir, Your second leader on June 1... about the Rehabilitation of Offend... ers Bill was very apt and to the... point. The Justices Clerks' Society... has considered this Bill in great... detail, and whilst having sympathy... with the motives of the sponsors of... the Bill, must protest in the... strongest possible way about the... provision to make it a wrongful act... punishable by damages for a person... to speak the truth about a conviction... for a criminal offence which... has become spent under the Act.

...The President of the Justices'... Clerks' Society, at the annual meet... ing in Plymouth recently, made the... point that these provisions in the... Bill would represent a shackle on... the freedom of the press to comment... on the careers of public persons.

...There are so many easy ways of... achieving virtually the same end... certainly so far as the courts are... concerned anyway, but we fail to... see why this complex legislation has... got thus far. Parliament can do a... lot of things, but when Parliament... sets out to provide that something... which in fact happened, a conviction... for indecent assault say, never... in fact happened, then Parliament has... got to be in deep trouble. There are... not many of us who live to... middle age who do not wish that... some action of ours in earlier life... had not occurred, but nothing can... alter events and in this respect an... after events "truth" character, without... the commission of criminal offences... for a period of 10 or 20 years... is far more important than an... artificial Parliamentary device on... the lines of "the man who never... was".

Yours faithfully,
C. H. MOISER,
Chairman,
Parliamentary Committee of the... Justices Clerks' Society,
Plymouth Magistrates Court,
Fort Street Avenue,
Crownhill,
Plymouth.
June 5.

Population of Istra

...From Major J. W. T. Morris
Sir, I hope your readers, if they find... the subject of interest, will not allow... themselves to be unduly swayed by... the somewhat tautologous tone of... the advertisement inserted in your... issue of June 1 by the "Istrian Refu... gees Association".

...To anyone with any unbiased... knowledge of the area it is mislead... ing to speak of "Latin-Venetian... Istra" as having a "pre-eminent... Italian population". Ethnically... speaking Istra has a pre-eminent... Slav population. Of course, this was... an area which after the collapse of... the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the... end of the 1914-18 War, fell within... Italian frontiers.

...The advent of Fascism in Italy... gave a marked impetus to the... Italianization of the area, often by... methods which are still regarded as... oppressive. Those people of Slav... origin who, for one reason or... another, remained in the area had no... option but to become Italian citizens.

...Nevertheless, there can be no... doubt that the ethnically Italian... element of the population of Istra... was considerably strengthened, as a... matter of Italian Government policy... in the inter-war period. There is, I... believe, little need to dwell on the... period following the German invasion... of Yugoslavia in the 1939-45 War... when part of that country came... under Italian occupation, except per... haps, to maintain a sense of histori... cal perspective. The cause of a just... solution of today's problems is... hardly ever served by harking back... to past injustices and the wrongs... suffered by one side to a dispute or... the other.

I submit that Italians and Yugo... slavs should make a genuine effort... to forget the past, and continue their... efforts to find a mutually satisfactory... solution to their frontier problems. The... outside world has already been in... volved in one abortive attempt to... make the conception of a free terri... tory of Trieste a viable one; the... advertisement in question produces... little evidence to support a desir... ability of re-asserting this idea as... an alternative solution to the present... dispute.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. W. T. MORRIS,
c/o Bank of Adelaide,
11 Leadenhall Street, EC3.

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Keith Cardale, Groves & Co.
Chartered Surveyors
41 North Audley Street, London, W1Y 2AG. Tel: 01-829 6801

Worker participation urged
TUC's proposals for
national transport authority

Workers' participation in the industry of a complete...
The TUC also sees 'considerable merit' in bringing coastal shipping into the state sector...
The report envisages 'effective co-ordination and public control' to ensure that an efficient and comparable pipeline network is set up...

UN to draft code for international companies

From Michael Littlejohn
New York, June 9
A special United Nations panel tonight recommended that the General Assembly set up a 25-member commission to draft a code of conduct for multinational corporations...

CBI president to counter Benn attack on private sector subsidies

By Our Industrial Staff
Mr Ralph Bateman, the new president of the Confederation of British Industry, intends on Thursday to make a sweeping attack on Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn's weekend criticisms of Britain's 100 top companies...

Central bank authorities in Eurodollar swap deal

A number of leading central banks have worked out arrangements that would effectively make them the 'lender of last resort' to the Eurodollar market...

Co-op MPs seek state aid formula

By Our Industrial Editor
A team of MPs sponsored by the Co-op is to meet Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, to discuss the joint Labour Party-Co-op proposals for creating a state agency to provide public funds for expanding joint enterprises...

19 nations' plight on Washington agenda

Vogel
June 9
The problems of the 19 countries resulting from the crisis are likely to be discussed during the meetings here of the ministers...

Ford talks fail to find shift formula

Although informal talks between union and management were held at the 190m Ford car factory at Halewood, Liverpool, at the weekend, no agreed shift formula has yet been reached...

Arabs refuse African plea for preferential oil charges

Mogadishu, June 9.—The Arab oil producers have told African nations that oil prices are not negotiable since they are fixed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries...

may offer £500m

June 9.—Top officials of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) who were appointed last month to follow up the special energy fund plans...

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FORECASTS
(Percentage changes seasonally adjusted)
Year-to-year 1973-74 1974-75 1975-76 1976-77

BP boosts onshore output

Production from British Petroleum's small onshore oilfields in the Midlands and Lincolnshire is to be stepped up to 100,000 tons a year...

International Real Estate

The Partnership provides a comprehensive advisory and agency service in relation to commercial property throughout the United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland and through its associate offices in France, Belgium and Holland...

Inflation may fall to 7pc

Economics
June 9
Rush, President of the Council of Economic Advisors, reiterated today that the rate of inflation in this year will be 7 per cent...

Plessey workers threaten action if lay-offs persist

More than 4,000 workers at the Plessey telephone factory at Beeston, Nottingham, who have been laid off by the management, intend to turn up for work as usual today...

Legal snag delaying Fair Trading Office prosecution

By Patricia Tisdall
The Office of Fair Trading is running into difficulties in implementing new powers to stop traders who persistently disregard their legal obligations...

Healey & Baker
Established 1820 in London
89 St George Street, Hanover Square, London W1A 3BG 01-829 3282

UK component prices lure German carmakers

By Our Midlands Industrial Correspondent

British component manufacturers hope to win substantial orders from German motor companies, following a second sharp increase in German component prices within a few months.

British prices—already very competitive—are now so alluring that German motor manufacturers apparently are prepared to risk deliveries being interrupted by strikes.

At the beginning of the year German component suppliers made a concerted approach to their motor industry for an urgent review of contracted prices. Manufacturers gave way, although domestic car sales had fallen by more than one-third and the industry faced its most critical situation for 20 years. Component prices were increased by an average of 6 per cent, against the 15 per cent requested.

Since then labour, material

and fringe benefit costs have continued to soar. In the past, German motor companies had largely contained inflation by increased productivity. In today's depressed market conditions, this is no longer possible.

The result is that component suppliers are again pressing for a minimum 10 per cent increase. German motor industry sources say manufacturers have been presented with claims which amount to an ultimatum: "Either you renegotiate existing contracts, or you will have to face the danger of a seriously weakened component industry."

Unofficial reports suggest that Daimler Benz, by far the most successful motor company in Germany and the only one still enjoying respectable sales, has already conceded price increases. Other companies are continuing to fight a rearguard action for their own parlous condition.

There are widespread reports that last week Volkswagen was prevented from sacking 8,000 workers by government intervention and the promise of State assistance.

The inevitable result of meeting the component makers' demands will be yet another round of price increases for German cars, which are already losing ground in overseas markets because of their high cost.

The chief executive of a British component company already selling in Germany said last night: "With the distinct possibility that a revaluation of the Deutsche mark will add to the present troubles in the German motor industry, we in Britain are in an excellent position to win more business."

"We already have such a substantial price advantage that only a fool could fail to hand his products in Germany without a real edge on the domestic competition."

"There is still the worry about strikes interfering with British deliveries, but our prices now look so attractive that German motor companies are checking on individual company strike records. At one time they accepted a blanket condemnation of us."

But the British companies which expect to make the biggest inroads are those with manufacturing capacity in France, still regarded by German motor companies as a more secure base.

In the past year, the Deutsche mark has improved against the franc, and this improvement could be further maintained if, as is widely believed, the franc is devalued shortly.

Joseph Lucas (particularly its brake manufacturing subsidiary Girling), Wilmore Breeden, with doorlocks and fittings, and more recently Automotive Products, with clutches all have expanding French factories.

Professor foresees wealth tax anomalies

By Tim Congdon

The present Government's proposals for a wealth tax should not be rushed through and it might be preferable to have an accessions tax instead. This was the main policy conclusion of a recent lecture by Professor Sandford, of the University of Bath, organized by Birmingham by the Institute of Fiscal Studies.

Professor Sandford based his argument on experience with wealth taxes in Sweden, where they have operated for some years and are now the highest in Europe. Prior to his visit to Sweden, he said, he was "favourably disposed towards" a wealth tax. Afterwards he was less enthusiastic.

A large number of anomalies and inequities had arisen. The most spectacular arose because of the difficulties of valuation, which were crucial in determining an individual's tax liability. In some instances the valuation of a private business by the tax authorities was only one-tenth of the proceeds from its sale shortly afterwards.

But, while some assets were grossly undervalued in relation to their true market value, others—such as stocks and shares—were assessed on their market value. The result was that there had been widespread substitution from assets like stocks and shares to other assets, like property, which were systematically undervalued. This had led to distortions and resource misallocation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

UK's commercial reputation abroad

From Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds

Sir, For the last 10 days I have been visiting the Gulf oil states so vividly, and accurately, described in your recent supplement (or Special Report). As you rightly suggested the opportunities here for British trade and investment are enormous—large oil revenues increasing geometrically; a crying need for every kind of infrastructure, from airports and docks to sewage works; a strong push for industrialization based on abundant cheap fuel; and a residue of pro-British sentiment among Gulf rulers and merchants alike.

Many British firms, especially the large contractors, are doing very well out of this Gulf "boom". Others, especially our motor car industry, are doing very badly; indeed it is not too much to say that with the exception of the Land Rover, British mass produced cars have largely been driven out of the Gulf by the Japanese. Unfortunately two new obstacles, both self-imposed, have now begun to

impede the efforts of British industry to increase its sales to this rapidly expanding market.

One is the Government's ban on aero engine sales to Chile. This, coupled with the impression, fair or unfair, that a Labour administration is prepared to enforce the breaking of commercial contracts at the behest of its left wing, has led many Arab importers, not to speak of Gulf rulers, to ask the direct question: "If we order equipment in Britain, how can we be sure that your Government, or your trade unions, will not suddenly prevent its delivery?" It is a serious matter when some of our best customers begin to wonder whether contracts with Britain any longer are binding, whether an Englishman's word still can be taken as his bond.

The second new impediment to our commercial advance is the threat of nationalization of British firms. Arab rulers, tempted to expropriate British companies in the Gulf, now cite the British Labour Government's

own policies as justification. Others considering the merit of their large investment in British industry, a way, partly on the ground there is no point in money into, say, British, tool or aircraft companies these are to be expropriated. While abroad one does best to defend or at least the actions of HM Government, I do wish Labour would think very carefully of the damaging effects of their policies on our own financial position. It is deeply dispiriting hardworking salesmen's agents in the Gulf to see a Conservative spokesman, ELDON GRIFFITHS, Conservative spokesman, Muscat, Oman, May 30.

Hawker Siddeley forms US group to sell new jet

By Patricia Tisdall

A new company, Hawker Siddeley Aviation Incorporated, has been set up in America to promote and coordinate marketing operations for the company's HS 146 short-haul jet aircraft. The aircraft is scheduled for its first flight in December 1975.

The separate company is part of an overall programme to strengthen and expand HS 146 sales and support facilities to airlines throughout the world, according to a company statement today.

It will be based in Washington DC, and have as its chairman Mr A. S. Watson, marketing director of the parent company.

Special surcharges levied on two E African ports

By Roger Vielvoys

Deteriorating conditions at the East African ports of Dar-es-Salaam and Lourenço Marques have led to the imposition of special freight surcharges.

The South and South-East African Freight Conference said there had been no improvement in working conditions at Lourenço Marques and that a 20 per cent surcharge would be imposed on cargoes to and from the port from June 24.

At Dar es Salaam the situation is "still serious", according to the East Africa Europe Conference which is to impose a 15 per cent surcharge on cargoes loaded at the port from June 24.

New rates for cargoes from

Fabian warning on Scottish oil 'colonialization'

The exploitation of North Sea oil should be developed within the framework of Scotland's industrial and economic situation in order to guard against the threat of "colonialization" of the country, according to a Fabian pamphlet published today.

Colonialization would involve outsiders reaping the benefits of Scotland's natural resources. The pamphlet says that Scottish manpower must be trained and prepared to undertake all jobs, including top management, created within Scotland and on the offshore rigs.

*Oil for the Highlands, by Naomi Mitchison, Fabian Society, 30p.

Secretarial partnerships

From Mrs Doreen Reading

Sir, Trying to find and keep a good full-time typist in London, despite an attractive salary and congenial working conditions, is a full-time job in itself.

The young, unmarried girls are restless, easily bored by a straightforward typing job, and often seduced by the short hours and high pay offered for working as "temps". The young, married women prefer to work nearer home and, in any event, are usually only marking time until they start a family. Surely the ideal employee is the married woman with a family who would like to work part-time.

The secretarial partnership described by Mrs Nickols and Mrs Lewis (June 5) is, indeed, an attractive proposition. This company has been trying for some time to implement a similar arrangement with two part-time typists, one working mornings and one working afternoons.

However, despite a reasonable initial response to our advertisements and a number of appointments made for interviews, only one applicant actually turned up to be interviewed.

Procrastination in planning

From Mr T. Q. Battle

Sir, Disappointing evidence coming available that Government has issued an order to the Civil Service to sit any matter relating to it or having a social development and to benefit. Decisions are being delayed, correspondence are delusory and bureaucratic tape used to the maximum short of tangible obstruction.

Allied to this, local ment officials are becoming increasingly reluctant to decisions, however trivial reference back to appropriate planning teams. This leads to delays in concluding tions and formalizing applications.

The net result of this procrastination is an acceleration in the cur party slump, and a sav turn in the available for the construction in 1975-76.

Thus the scenario is for the historical busy construction industry politicians into a slum ing a period of activit Yours faithfully, T. Q. BATTLE, Chairman, Towco Gratte Ltd, Towco House, 177-179 Grove Road, Isleworth, Middlesex T

Development Area reversal

From Dr R. J. Bridgewater

Sir, The Department of Trade and Industry has recommended that the Maybridge Chemical Company moves out of Cornwall to another Development Area, due to the inability of the company to obtain planning permission for two to three houses on 50 acres of waste ground from Cornwall County Council.

The Department's alternative sites are being considered, along with overseas sites, by the company—which at present is unable to meet its export orders.

Is this the first occasion when the Department of Trade and Industry has advised a move out of a Development Area? R. J. BRIDGEWATER, Maybridge Chemical Co Ltd, Trevillet, Tintagel, Cornwall PL34 0RW.

Industry in the Regions

North West puts case for priority treatment

The experience through successive economic crises has been that, whenever investment programmes are pruned, the cuts always bite more quickly and more deeply in the regions, and that recovery when it comes is slower.

The present unprecedented reduction in capital expenditure projects in the private sector, revealed in a Department of Industry survey, is accompanied by the severe restriction in public spending announced by the former Chancellor at the end of last year and which remain largely unmodified by the present Government. These factors have combined to produce a gloomy outlook for some of the regions, and ministers are under renewed pressure to support measures for more positive discrimination in their favour.

The North West Industrial Development Association is among those bodies which has put up detailed proposals to the

Government. In regard to public expenditure, it bases its case for much more selective policies on figures that show that over a five-year period investment in the north-west was lower than in any other region, except the south-west, which has far fewer problems.

The association argues that its case for a severe limitation of cuts in public expenditure is also underlined by a recent report indicating that the north west is below average in no less than 21 out of 26 indicators designed to measure the quality of life in the region.

Among the specific measures that the association is now pressing on the Government is the deconcentration of Merseyside—where unemployment rates are still running at more than twice the national average—as a special development area.

It also wants to see continued strict control over the issue of industrial development certifi-

cates in south east England and the Midlands, coupled with the unrestricted issue of certificates throughout the north west region.

The association regards advance Government factory building as a key element in policies for regional growth and points out that the region has received less than its fair share of these. Over a 10-year period only 15 of 276 advance factories approved by the Government were built in the north west.

The Government is also being urged to take more positive action over the decentralisation of office developments and particularly the redistribution of civil service departments.

It believes the Government should take a lead by directing more Civil Service departments to the region. In this connection it has told ministers that it believes that the Harman report on the dispersal of Civil

Service departments was "strongly influenced by the views of London-based civil servants and greatly exaggerated the damage to efficiency which the dispersal of Government activity from London and the south-east would cause."

The association has also told the Government it is convinced that the "relatively poor performance" of north-west industry in terms of output and productivity is to a considerable extent due to the fact that too high a proportion of firms operate in outdated and inadequate premises which act as a deterrent to the installation of modern machinery and adoption of modern production techniques.

The association is urging a streamlining of measures to assist in clearing industrial dereliction

R. W. Shakespeare

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
SALES	61,070	70,745	77,328	89,120	124,941
GROUP OPERATING PROFIT	4,730	6,389	10,278	12,297	15,413
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	3,518	4,871	9,322	11,448	13,665
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARENT CO. SHAREHOLDERS	1,746	2,549	5,094	6,880	6,552*
PRETAX EARNINGS PER SHARE	50p	74p	137p	163p	18-3p

Operating profit up 28%

Pretax profit up 20%

Another ordinary year from Chloride.

We see nothing out of the ordinary in our 1973-74 results. Just good, steady progress. True, the profit is a record—but it is the result of planned steady growth. Growth that came during a period of material shortages, high interest rates and power restrictions which taxed the ingenuity of all our employees. Since 1969-70 our sales have risen from £61m to £125m. Pretax profit from £3.5m to £13.7m. And Pretax Earnings per Share have improved for the fifth successive year.

Around 56% of our pretax profit is now derived from operations outside the UK. Last year, corporate tax worldwide amounted to £6.5m, and we provided employment for 18,400 people of different races and nationalities. There is every opportunity for this good, steady progress to continue.

Write to the Secretary for the Annual Report and Accounts, Chloride Group Ltd., 50 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0EH.

*Profit Attributable (and therefore After-tax Earnings per Share) in 1973-1974 is not directly comparable with previous years due to the introduction of the imputation tax system in the UK.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Avoiding more trouble in property

Bank's events in the sector underline the banking crisis has a critical phase. Properties (Holdings) quoted commercial group in recent months to be rescued. This is a landmark. The simultaneous announcement of Wilstar Securities, flag company of the bank, to liquidate its property assets...

It is true of property life assurance with commendable regard for National Life, the Alexander Howarth insurance broker, was nominated to step in whether its own will react kindly to a rescue by other. That property companies are already highly vulnerable to a decline in the value of assets, should contain...

Merger policy Rights issues in disguise In some ways, the "Mediterranean" merger last week on Eagle Star/Sunley/Groves was not a very helpful guide to official thinking, given the exceptional nature of the deal and the fact that many of its interesting aspects fall outside the Commission's terms of reference...

Once a visit governors of central banks from all over the world (and their acolytes) gather in Basle for the festivities associated with the annual general meeting of the Bank for International Settlements. They have been gathering over the weekend for the forty-fourth such conclave. The formal agenda is normally light, the eating somewhat heavier.

Industrial R & D in the energy crisis

How should industrial research and development be focused to help to solve the problems of the energy crisis? There are really three answers, depending on the timescale we are considering. The questions were posed and the answers were discussed in Paris recently by top managers from major companies in 12 European countries...

BAT The Imperial link

A recent review of British American Tobacco from brokers Sheppards and Associates outlines a number of ways in which Imperial might improve its shareholding in the group. Such a disposal is widely anticipated as a logical consequence of the termination of long-standing trading agreements between the two groups in line with EEC regulations...

Hugh Stephenson

Let there be no failures

It can now be confirmed that in the past three weeks certain central banks, representing the majority of the countries from which banks are engaging significantly in Eurocurrency business, have reached an agreement that they will stand as lenders of last resort in the event of a threatened failure by a bank because of its Eurocurrency dealings...

Committee of Twenty: how close to success?

A couple of years ago hopes were high that international agreement could be reached, within two or three years, on the establishment of a new international monetary system to replace the now mostly obsolete Bretton Woods arrangements. Rampant inflation and the oil crisis have shattered these hopes.

Question marks

The British Government's promise that its "renegotiation" of the country's EEC membership terms will not hold up, the normal work of the Community is already beginning to look somewhat jaded. On at least two occasions in recent Victorian foreign secretary, Diplomacy in Knowles' hands is well but it's of a very different sort from Pam's take-it-or-leave-it, damn-your-eyes.

stability. But the *quid pro quo* is that it has the power to enforce rules for the orderly and prudent conduct of banking business. Such is not, in the same way, the case in the off-shore currency business. In the domestic banking system, the Bank of England can say (as it was once reputed to have done in the case of Wm Brandt) that a bank has an insufficient capital base for the volume of business it is doing...



Mr Paul Volcker, who has delayed his resignation from the United States Treasury until after the Washington meeting of the Committee of Twenty.

re-establishment of convertibility with a new international reserve currency, on the lines necessary for increasing international monetary stability, appear as far from resolution now as they did when the committee was established 21 months ago. Just how the monetary system will develop remains anyone's guess. But the prospects, due to the committee's existence, are brighter than two years ago and herein lies the important and real contribution that the committee has made.

Business Diary in Europe: Flixborough shockwaves • Euro surveyors

ockwaves from the disaster have registered strongly in Holland. The State Mines, the rich owned the Linu jointly with the Board, has a capacity twice the size of factory. In 1968 a violent explosion at the Shell refinery in Rotterdam's Europoort blasted the windows and doors out of houses in surrounding estates. Shell paid royally for the damage, and there was no mass migration. There have been other refinery explosions in the same area since. There have also been repeated poison gas scares in the Rotterdam port area, but the surrounding suburbs continue to expand their housing estates because Europoort is where the work is.

Luxembourg last week different ministers had agreed that Britain's final approval of some ongoing Community business was by no means automatic. In the case of extending some of the powers of the European Parliament, James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, told his colleagues that his country's final approval would have to await the outcome of the renegotiation process. Ratification by Westminster is required because Treaty modifications need to be implemented some of the European Assembly's new controls over Community expenditure. Two days later, Reg Prentice, the Minister of Education, threatened to block the setting up of the Community's proposed new European University in Florence if renegotiations ran into trouble. A final ratification by EEC member governments is needed for the university to begin operating, hopefully next year.

knowles' task Frank Knowles' office in London is in the former town house of Lord Palmerston, the ebullient Victorian foreign secretary. Diplomacy in Knowles' hands is well but it's of a very different sort from Pam's take-it-or-leave-it, damn-your-eyes. Knowles is a director of Town and City Properties and has been elected chairman of the new Continental Group of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. British surveyors are doing more and more work in Europe, first in estate agency, valuation and quantity surveying, and now in property and project management. Careless handling of the undoubtedly opportunities that exist there would leave British surveyors open to charges that they were taking the bread from the mouths of the local operators. The institution, with over a century's experience in sewing up all the construction and property deals, demands far higher standards, both professional and ethical than some of its colleagues in Europe. Knowles' job, therefore, since the informal beginnings of the group in Brussels last autumn, has been to strike a balance between his colleagues' legitimate demands for the sensibilities of the local men. Resentment can be channelled into expensive and concrete channels, as in France, where restrictions have recently been placed on the operations of non-French estate agencies. The group has therefore, proceeded along two fronts. One is to act as a focal point for chartered surveyors within its area, the other to "develop and main-

Squeezed for space. And money. NatWest could do something about it. When you need more room for your business, talk to NatWest. We could help with a business development loan. So you can expand faster. Get a business development loan from your local branch. National Westminster Bank

Handwritten initials "J.P. 1/6"

Edited by Rodney Cow

This advertisement complies with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE

Bank of Ireland

(Incorporated under Charter in Ireland with Limited Liability)

Rights Issue to holders of Capital Stock of £10,250,000
10 per cent. Convertible Subordinated Unsecured Loan
Stock 1991/96 at £100 per cent.

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above Convertible Stock to the Official List and dealings in the Convertible Stock will commence today.

The Convertible Stock is payable in full at £100 per cent. by 28th June, 1974.

Particulars of the Convertible Stock will be circulated in the *Extel* and *Moodies* statistical services and copies of the particulars may be obtained during the usual business hours on any weekday (public holidays and Saturdays excepted) up to and including 28th June, 1974, from the offices of Bank of Ireland, New Issue Department, College Green, Dublin 2, and Bank of Ireland, City Office, Woolgate House, 25 Coleman Street, London EC2R 5BT and from:—

The Investment Bank of Ireland Limited,
91 Pembroke Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

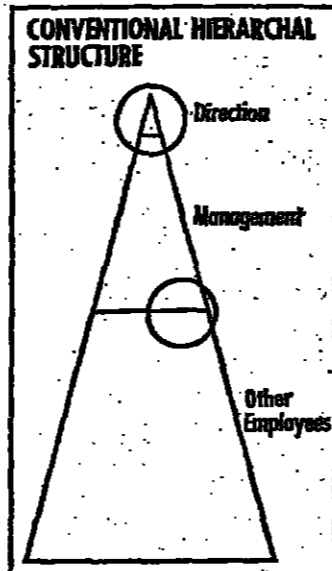
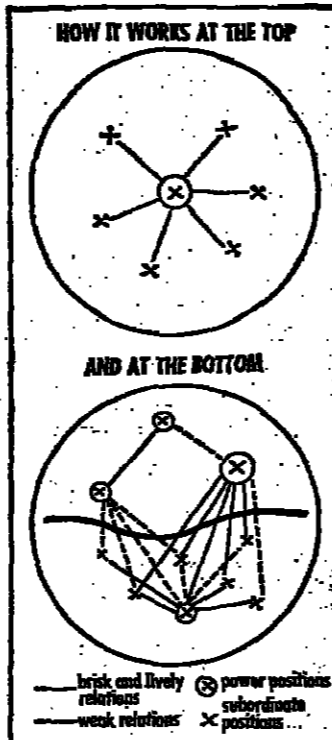
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited,
New Issue Department, 4 Throgmorton Avenue,
London EC2P 2NB.

Goodbody & Webb,
50 Dame Street, Dublin 2.

Cazenove & Co.,
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN.

Management

Participation in practice: the hard realities



Participation is an excellent notion, but how do you encourage it? The confidence of the prescription appears to be in direct proportion to its degree of abstraction.

Perhaps the purest example of faith in the simple phrase is an editorial in another newspaper last year: "We need stronger works councils." Why? Stronger in relation to whom, or what? For what purpose?

In his perceptive *Stockton* Lecture earlier this year Adrian Cadbury pointed to the various levels at which participation is demanded—direction, general management, and the arrangement of the shop floor.

They fade imperceptibly into one another (like the line of evolution from amoeba to man), but the chain is as strong as its weakest link. It is no use attempting reforms at the bottom from the top, without attention to the uncharted area inhabited by "members of management" in between.

"The greatest mistake we could make," writes Cadbury, "is to underestimate the difficulties of introducing participative management into British industry. The concept is simple, the mechanics of putting it into practice are complex and contentious."

The longer I examine the notion, the more depressed I become about the two-valued approach to an idea that must by its nature be comprehensive. We think that you are either a manager or you are not, a "manual worker" or a "knowledge worker", an individual in a slot.

We have to have categories to order our experience and the sense of what we are trying to do; but if the categories become more important than the observations, and the conventions more important than the experiences, we shall not make sense for very long.

If we generalize about the "private sector" and the "public sector", we may leave

out of account differences of technology, financing and direction which may make even more important differences within sectors than between them.

Has ICI more or less in common with the NCB, as an organization, than it has in common with Buggins and Son, Ltd., the family-owned company still run by its founding family which does business for both of them and whose 200 employees, say, have an important part to play in the interlocking activities of both of them?

Before we ruminate on the best statutory garments for our enterprises, we should certainly look at the building blocks of all institutions, which are small groups—not so many individuals, but so many individuals in array.

Most people are members of several groups. Group membership affects their individuality, and the ability to live with compulsion in membership of many groups is normally an indication of a dense and stable personality. Most people also have a reference group—that is, the one whose general standards and opinions they take most seriously—and their perception of what goes on is coloured by these standards.

The view from the bridge may therefore be completely different from the view on the quarterdeck. Besides, groups are different in nature and in the way they function. Some are formal, some are informal, some are permanent, some are temporary. Some are large, some are small. Some are open, some are closed. Some are stable, some are unstable. Some are effective, some are ineffective. Some are routine, some are innovative. Some are in the middle, some are at the end.

An authoritarian group tends to be effective, especially in routine operations. The person in the middle makes all the decisions, and controls the context of their work. But if he makes a mistake, it may destroy the total fortunes of the group; it is fragile.

At the other end of the scale, the totally participative group is extremely durable. All its members are used to mutual help, compensating for one another's mistakes and responding to one another's needs. But at the extreme it can be ineffective because it spends too much collective energy on itself.

Groups also overlap, of course, and the tyrant at the office may be a member of a group which is completely authoritarian or completely participative, and in each group there occurs its own private changes as people fall out, make up, mature and grow old. Some people are more "aligned" than others, some have a higher than others, and so on.

But there is one important point to remember. One's daily group experience colours one's view of the whole organization. In a simplified form, take the conventional company pyramid (which is itself a drastic oversimplification).

The first circle is, as it were, a microscope picture of the state of affairs at the top of the organization, where an autocrat maintains his position in this particular instance.

The second indicates a more complicated situation at the frontiers of management and the ranks, with broken lines as well as links, lively ones.

The supervisors are apparently in conflict, with a manager closer to the weaker one and the stronger one closer to the best-placed worker, possibly a shop steward.

All the individuals concerned will be making the most acceptable choices that they can see in the light of what they know about the organization and their interests outside it. Their commitment to the organization—or to work at all—is variable. What they see as the purpose of the organization, let alone their membership of it, is variable too.

The basic function of management is to harmonize these choices for a purpose: the provision of goods and services. The weaknesses for this purpose of pure authoritarianism and the benefits of a strong structure of authoritarianism are well attested at the level of the group.

Yet they may not be visible from the bridge. In fact my impression is that the invisibility is most marked in the area of specialized management and supervision: the specialized manager being concerned with only one part of the complex conventions of the institution and the supervisor seeing his role as "to keep them at it."

There may be a sound reason for this. Such people are kept about by the concepts of the pyramid: above, below and all round them. It is simpler to bend facts to their concepts than the other way round.

Yet, to quote Eddington: "A pig may be familiar to us in the form of rasher, but the unstrangled pig is a simpler object to the biologist who wishes to understand how the animal functions."

Innis Macbeath

IBM's Amsterdam happening repeated

Internal competition is often just as effective as external competition to spur managers to try innovations, as many large companies know. IBM, for example, with virtually no major competitors, has for 25 years kept in fighting trim by encouraging the domestic and international portions of the company to compete.

Last week IBM invited 33 European journalists to its new Berlin typewriter factory, revealing yet another layer of intra-corporate competition.

Four years ago pioneering managers at IBM's Amsterdam typewriter factory, sensing growing discontent, involved workers in a plan to break up the 50-man assembly line for "self-help" typewriters. Although IBM has been active in job enrichment studies and experiments in the United States (the Amsterdam happening was home-grown), it came about more easily because of the distance from headquarters.

The Berlin factory seems like an expensive copy, as if corporate policy-makers had tried to emulate what the workers had done for themselves in Amsterdam. It's very handsome, but the homely touch is missing. In Berlin, two 75-man assembly lines were broken down into 25-man groups. The old building in central Berlin was unsuitable to the "M" shaped layout (by now accepted as the One True Way to organize typewriter assembly in groups).

Therefore a new site was found, on the outskirts, and a splendid new one-storey factory was built at a cost of 44m Deutsche marks. Employees were involved to the extent of voting on a choice of colour schemes and one grand mural for an end wall.

Each work group has a coffee table and matching chairs as well as ergonomic plants at the base of its "M". A few posters adorn the coffee area, but the sense of diversity and life the Amsterdam plant exuded is muted in Berlin, as if someone had shipped off a professional factory designer and said "we want ours to be like theirs."

Both IBM plants did their homework carefully for the change and undertook major training programmes. Both have been successful. But there are subtle differences.

In Amsterdam, groups were formed somewhat casually. In Berlin, group formation was

much more technical, with rude surveys and an elaborate programme of scientific matching of members, and full staff employee response before and after the chat. Amsterdam they were to do surveys: they just for complaints.)

Berlin planned for (achieved) a drop in production within the first six months covered for this with porary seventh line which was going on in the group.

Berlin maintains 1 groups have much more hesitancy than Amsterdam and this may well be the personnel research in Berlin is particularly interested in the academic of cohesiveness, and components are; his sional interests may fit questions that employ asked, and the response.

The Berlin groups do impose more discipline and group members (Amsterdam groups only by the perceptions managers). In both pl group members themselves side when they want new steps in the process learn them by work, the people who have mastered them, so the costs overall are less, buried in production costs.

Berlin has had on months working in the but managers there do production levels and a good investment. Employee, never as high as dam, has gone from 9 cent before the move 5 to 7 per cent.

The organically-gro stardam phenomenon in more personal and a change, which require more top management because it involved a ne ing as well as a new o Either way, employees ponded positively, pro is better and the work more human.

Nan



The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results to appear in 1974

PANEL OF JUDGES

The Times is pleased to announce that the following members of the business community have kindly agreed to act as judges of the entries for The Times Awards.

- Chairman** Lord Shawcross, Chairman of the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers.
- Members** Michael Belmont, Cazenove and Company.
Anthony Everett, Binder Hamlyn and Company.
Edgar Palamountain, The M & G Group.
Sir Paul Reilly, Director of The Design Centre.
Hugh Stephenson, Editor of The Times Business News.

Each member of this panel has been chosen for his knowledge of a particular discipline which relates to this specialized form of communication.

Perhaps the most striking change in financial advertising in recent years has been the increasing clarity with which a company's results are presented. However, much remains to be done and it is to

encourage further progress in this important field that The Times has decided to sponsor a number of awards for the best example of the advertising of a company's results to appear in 1974.

The conditions of entry are set out below and companies are invited to send their entry at any time during this year.

Conditions of Entry

All entries are free but must have appeared in the pages of *The Times Business News* during 1974. The following are the categories in which awards will be made:

- 1 Colour. All sizes.
- 2 Black and white. Half page or larger, or equivalent.
- 3 Black and white. Less than half page or equivalent.

First, second and third prizes will be awarded in each category.

Entries will be accepted throughout the twelve month period 1 January - 31 December 1974 and

should take the form of art pulls mounted on board, with a clear indication of the category in which they are to be judged. They should be sent to:

Michael Mander,
Advertisement and Marketing Director,
The Times Awards,
The Times, Printing House Square,
London EC4P 4DE.

Presentation of the awards will be made at a dinner given by The Times at the conclusion of the competition.



We like to keep you in the know

The Scottish European Investment Company Limited

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

	1974	1973
Assets value per share	74½p	—
Net assets	£11,176,565	£15,382,000
Income available for Ordinary Shareholders	£153,519	£1,000,000
Earnings per share	1.02p	—
Ordinary Dividend	1.00p	—

● The net assets of the Company on 31st March, 1974 are £11,176,565, equivalent to 74½ pence per share. This represents a decline of 29.7 per cent from the level of 106 pence per share reached a year previously at 31st March, 1973.

● At 31st March, 1974 the Company had foreign currency investments amounting to £15,761 million. The Company had a sterling assets of £9,457 million and foreign currency loan of £14,042 million.

● The geographical breakdown of the foreign currency investment portfolio at 31st March, 1974 was as follows: Belgium 5.3%; 20.1%; Germany 21.7%; Holland 14.8%; Norway 8.6%; Switzerland 7.7%; U.S.A. and Canada 13.2%; Others (Austria, Denmark, Sweden) 8.4%.

● A dividend of 1.00 pence per share net (the equivalent of 100 pence gross) has been recommended for the year. This represents an increase of 10 per cent over last year.

● The year under review was characterized by significant changes in European stock markets. Individual share prices rose to a level above current levels and we continue to see investment opportunities in continental markets.

● Copies of the Report and Accounts contain a list of the Company's investments and can be obtained from the Secretary.

The Scottish European Investment Company Ltd
45 CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH, EH2 4H

J. B. HOLDINGS LIMITE

Civil Engineering Contractors, Road Surfacing and Drainage, Manufacturers of Concrete and Glazed Pipe Coated Roadstone, Quarry Owners, Manufacturers of Suction Cleaners and Hydraulic Equipment.

1973 RESULTS

- TURNOVER increased by 25% to £15.1 million
- EXPORTS increased by 33%
- PROFITS increased by 33% to a record £1.2 million the sixth successive year of increased profits.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	1971	1972
Turnover	10,017,000	12,127,000
Profit Before Tax	571,000	907,000
Profit After Tax	320,000	536,000
Earnings Per Share	3.20p	5.36p
Dividends Per Share	0.70p	0.73p

Copies of the 1973 Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Bowker, Orford & Co., 15, 19 Place, London W1M 0DD.

Business appointments

New man at helm Lyle Shipping

Herbert Walkshaw has been appointed managing director and executive of the Lyle Shipping Company. He succeeds William Nicholson, who will be deputy chairman and a director.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Good start by Capper-Neill with order books at best level for years

Almost without exception the companies comprising Capper-Neill, the Lancashire-based group which makes process plant and pipework for industry, have started the current year with good order books.

Alpine links with French group

The double glazing to home freezers and frozen food group, Alpine Holdings, says it has entered into agreement with Compagnie des Entrepôts et Gares Frigorifiques (CEGF) under which the two groups will jointly develop a chain of retail shops in France specializing in the sale of deep freezers and frozen food.

Freight report

Compared with the secure future of the Irel Pegasus, the spot market is much more expensive. As a rough comparison, the similar-sized German bulker Griesheim obtained an excellent rate of \$15.50, plus a large ballast bonus, from the Korea Shipping Corporation for a trans-Pacific time-charter trip.

Japanese seek bulk carriers

The Japanese turned a few heads in dry cargo chartering circles by their determined pursuit of bulk carriers to hire on a period basis despite a generally calm week in the Far East sector of the market.

Trident in Australia

Trident TV has formed a new Australian company with a capitalisation of \$45m to specialise in the retailing and renting of colour television sets.

Irish Life Assurance

New business returns for 1973 of Irish Life Assurance show further record growth for the company. New sums assured exceeded £198m—a rise of 28 per cent; new premiums of almost £25.5m showed an increase of over 60 per cent.

Brokers' views

The persistent strength of the gilt edged market presents a dilemma for investors and their advisers. While some degree of recession and therefore of lower interest rates is generally expected next year, the short-term outlook for gilts must remain doubtful while inflation continues to rip.

Mining

Tara restive for state lease

Tara Exploration and Development has set late 1975 as the date for commercial production of its Navan mine in the Irish Republic—the largest unleased deposit in Europe.

Results this week

AB Foods and George Cohen

This week sees full-year results from Associated British Foods today, George Cohen 600 Group on Tuesday, and from Johnson, Matthey tomorrow.

The Times Share Indices

Table with columns for Index, % Change, and various share indices like FTSE 100, Industrial, etc.

Pentos wins control of Austin-Hall

Pentos in its hotly contested bid for Austin-Hall Group, has received acceptances for 1,249,597 ordinary shares of A.H.G. Coupled with the holdings of its subsidiaries this gives Pentos a stake of about 55 per cent in the issued and unissued ordinary share capital of A.H.G.

Haw Par consolidates

Mr R. C. Turling, chairman of Haw Par International, sold the group's recent annual meeting that the group was now being rationalised into four main divisions: investment, insurance and financial services, trading and industrial, and property.

More share prices

The following companies will be added to The London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Belgrave (Blackheath)

In its annual statement the chairman says that the group's future prospects look promising and the board look forward not unreasonably to an expansion returning to full use of the assets.

Howden-Nation Life

The Alexander Howden Group has agreed to acquire the share capital of Nation Life Insurance for £1.5m payable in cash on January 1 next. It is the intention of ARG to utilise its full resources in the development of Nation Life.

WEDNESDAY

Finals: Associated - Newspapers Group, Clover Dairy; George Ewer and Property & Reversionary Investment Corporation. Interims: WEDNESDAY

FRIDAY

Finals: Country & New Town Properties, Hargreaves Group, K Shoes, Pagler-Hattersley and Jonas Woodhead & Sons.

Fine wines from Australia

Fine wines from Australia can always be bought from the Australian Wine Centre, 25 Frith Street, London (9.30 - 6.30 Mon - Fri; 9.30 - 1.00 Sats). But why not get to know some of Australia's best wines by ordering a case of fine wines that offer you good taste and good value?

Australian summer wine selection

- Two bottles of each of the following: Wynn's Coonawarra Hermitage, Reynella Cabernet Sauvignon, Hamilton's Springton Claret, Edwards & Chaffey Seaview Rhine Riesling, Lindeman's Bin 23 Hock, Sappelt's Arawatta Hock.



ORDER FORM. Fill in the order form and send with it a cheque for the full amount to: Australian Wine Centre, Freeport 38, London W1E 6QZ.

COATES BROTHERS & COMPANY LIMITED

Group's Progressive Record Maintained in 1973

MR. J. B. M. COATES, on increasing importance of overseas operations. The 86th Annual General Meeting of Coates Brothers & Company Limited was held on June 7th in London. The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr J. B. M. Coates:—

FINANCIAL NEWS

Euromarkets

Arab funds help dispel the gloom

In the past two weeks Arab investment funds have been channelled into several medium-term fixed-interest private placements of between \$50m and \$100m each.

This development, along with indications that short-term dollar interest rates are finally beginning to ease, helped dispel some of the gloom arising after Orion Bank had disclosed that it would no longer market Eurobonds because trading conditions had deteriorated too greatly.

Bankers are being discreet for competitive reasons about the private placements they have arranged. A typical deal, say one investment banker, would be \$100m over five years at 9.5 per cent with a small discount in the subscription price.

News of these deals has cheered underwriters because it suggests Arab money might also be available for public Eurobond offerings. So far there has been relatively little such investment as Arab money managers have for the most part wanted to keep their funds in short-term deposits or very liquid short-term instruments.

Some Swiss money managers are now suggesting to clients that a significant decline in short-term interest rates is likely soon. "We are no longer advising clients to roll over funds in short-term placements," one private Geneva banker says. "Instead we feel

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHTS

Table with columns for Country, Issue, Price, Yield, and Premium. Includes entries for America, Europe, and other regions.

medium-term bonds are probably now the best investment. In his opinion the world economy had already moved into a recessionary phase so that both short-term interest rates and inflation rates should come down, making medium-term bonds very attractive because of their high yields.

Currently on offer is a \$25m seven-year issue for Pacific Lighting Overseas Finance NV, with a 9.25 per cent coupon. Morgan & Co, the syndicate manager, has indicated that the United States utility turned to the Eurobond market because it could get marginally better terms than would have been available for a domestic bond issue.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Table listing various fixed interest stocks with columns for Name, Price, and Yield.

Nevertheless, some underwriters are suggesting that any other Eurobond issues may come soon with slightly better terms, which may make the Pacific Lighting issue somewhat difficult to place. In particular, a Canadian dollar issue for a Nova Scotia borrower is expected shortly with a novel option, which will allow investors to redeem the bonds after seven years or alternatively each year thereafter up to 20 years. The coupon rate seems likely to be 9.5 per cent.

Another note issue for New Zealand is under consideration, but underwriting sources indicate there could be several weeks before the issue is finally offered.—AP-Dow Jones.

Commodities

Rain hits Brazil cocoa crops while drought affects European sugar

By John Woodland

Commodity prices are made from a vast divergence of opinions. Without these differing views the markets would indeed be dull places. In an attempt to form some idea how traders feel prices will move over the coming weeks four dealers were tackled, two on the physical side and two commission type traders.

They were split 50-50. On metals it was emphasized that the supply position is still tight and looks like remaining so over the very near future. Coupled with the comparatively low level of London Metal Exchange warehouse stocks two dealers feel prices may continue last week's rally.

Over the past five trading days copper wire bars gained £72 to £1,112.50 a tonne; tin, £252 to £3,900 a tonne; lead, £10 to £612.50 a tonne.

However, both were adamant that the higher registered earlier this year would not be attained over the near term. For copper much would depend on whether there is a strike in the United States later this month, although the general consensus was that this possibility had waned considerably.

On the other side it was stated that the level of economic activity in many parts of the world has slowed. Two major indicators, car sales and housing starts, have fallen sharply. Japan, it was pointed out, is now in recession.

Although copper production figures from Chile are still treated with extreme caution it was recalled that the five big mines were reported to have produced 75,157 tonnes last month compared with 63,966 tonnes in April and only 35,444 tonnes in May last year. For the first five months of the year the Chilean State Copper Corporation puts output at nearly 306,000 tonnes or 83,000 tonnes more than for the same period of 1973.

In its latest report on metals Wallace Brothers Commodities

says that there has been much press comment lately concerning the possible ending of the so-called commodity boom. "We believe it too early to conclusively accept this analysis but consider that the achievement of the longer term upside objectives expressed in our last report must be postponed though not necessarily abandoned."

C. W. Joynton & Co says that on copper the prospects of additional quantities of material from Japan, provided there is not a major cutback in smelter production and the normal seasonal slow down would suggest that supply will be ample to meet demand. United States copper industry is crippled by a major strike.

Technically the LME is tight at the moment but we feel this will be short lived and under current and high interest rates should be sold.

There is a better union in "soft" commodities. Generally it is thought that cocoa will ease further, mainly because there is a widespread feeling among grinding figures will show another hefty drop this quarter. This will go some way to meeting the world supply deficit.

Just over a month ago, July cocoa on the London terminal market was fetching £1,000; a week ago it was down to £775 before rallying to close on Friday at £823 a tonne.

Meanwhile, Comissaria Smith says in its weekly report and reported by Reuters from Salvador that the Bahia cocoa market had its quietest week in many months. It pointed out that news from the cocoa growing zone is not very bright.

Continuous rains, the report says, are making themselves felt in more than one way. The collection figures will show crop is being hampered as is drying of the beans.

Many side roads leading to the farms are so rain soaked that they are impassable for trucks. While this may have only a delaying effect, more

aggravating is the fact that rain keeps washing away most of the flowering as it appears on trees for the main crop. As a result, price setting for the main crop is not at all satisfactory. Farmers feel there will be a market gap between the temporary and main crops and even fear that the size of the harvest may be affected, the review added.

This news could check any further sharp downward movement and is a strong argument for consumers to be well covered over the following months, it is felt, until the position is clarified.

In complete contrast to the rains in Brazil, Europe has been, and is, suffering from drought and this, as C. Czarnikow states in its latest Sugar Review, is causing severe disquiet. Sugar crops are running up to several weeks late and some fields are showing extensive bare areas where seeds have failed to germinate.

In places Czarnikow says, insects are also causing damage. The sugar beet is a hardy plant and its recuperative powers are well known, but nothing can restore a proper population to fields where plants have not yet emerged from the soil.

Early expectations of good crops clearly cannot be attained in some countries; the question now is, how far will they fall below average?

Sucres & Demers adds to the gloomy outlook in its latest monthly report. It says that a 19 per cent decrease in Italian sugar beet sowing and the poor increase in other countries means total EEC acreage will be more or less equivalent to last year.

Regarding European exports, Sucres & Demers says that disappointing results of 1973-74 production, reduced deliveries by the West Indies, the abnormal increase in consumption in several EEC countries and Britain's supply within the EEC.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Large table with multiple columns showing Unit Trust Prices, Change, and other financial data.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA Ministry of Public Works and Building Directorate for Infrastructure Entral Equipment Depot Invitation to Tender

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Ministry of Industry and Power Société Nationale des Industries Textiles "SONITEX" 4/6 Rue Patrice Lumumba, Algiers NOTICE OF TIME EXTENSION

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BUSINESS NOTICES and various small advertisements including legal notices, business notices, and recruitment information.

Bank Base Rates Barclays Bank 12% FNBC 12% Hill Samson 12% C. Hoare & Co 12% Lloyds Bank 12% Nat Westminister 12% Nat. Char. Bank 12% South Cent. Bank 12% C. T. Whyte 12% Williams & Glyn's 12%

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London and Regional Market Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today Dealings End, June 21 Contango Day, June 24 Settlement Day, July 2
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Council for British Archaeology
SECRETARY
to the Churches Committee

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Secretary to the Churches Committee. The duties of the post will be to coordinate the work of the Council, administration of policy, preparation of the annual report, liaison with Church authorities and fund raising. The post is based in the University of Leeds to guarantee one year but with a very strong commitment to an out-of-office basis. The salary is £1,925 (plus 10% of the university's scale (£1,925, £2,128 from 1 October) with superannuation benefits. Particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Director, Council for British Archaeology, 25 St. James's Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4JL. 01-266 2100.

COURSES ORGANISER

Applications are invited for the post of Administrator responsible for organising mid-career courses on transport research. The person appointed will be responsible for the planning of courses and the administrative work of the course, including printing, liaison with lecturers, etc. Technical qualifications are not required but an education administration will be an advantage. Salary is £2,000 per annum plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, PTRC, 40 Grosvenor Lane, S.W.1, from whom further particulars may be obtained (telephone 01-238 0767).

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Newcastle
LECTURERS
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Vacancies exist in the Department for people who would like to work in a research laboratory as well as in a teaching position. The Department is currently recruiting for the following posts:

- Senior Lecturer in Zoology:** £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Zoology.
- Senior Lecturer in Botany:** £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Botany.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Newcastle, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU. 01-275 3100.

University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of Earth Sciences. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Earth Sciences. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Earth Sciences, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT. 01-434 3100.

University of Manchester
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Education. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Education. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Education, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL. 01-275 3100.

University of Rhodesia
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Education. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Education. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Education, University of Rhodesia, Rhodesia. 01-275 3100.

University of Liverpool
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Education. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Education. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Education, University of Liverpool, Liverpool. 01-275 3100.

University of the West Indies
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Education. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Education. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Education, University of the West Indies, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad. 01-275 3100.

University of Bradford
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Education. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Education. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Education, University of Bradford, Bradford. 01-275 3100.

University of Malaysia
FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Faculty of Science. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Faculty of Science. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Faculty of Science, University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. 01-275 3100.

University of London
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Geology. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Geology. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Geology, University of London, London. 01-275 3100.

University of London
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Biology. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Biology. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Biology, University of London, London. 01-275 3100.

University of London
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Chemistry. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Chemistry. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Chemistry, University of London, London. 01-275 3100.

University of London
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Physics. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Physics. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Physics, University of London, London. 01-275 3100.

University of London
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Mathematics. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Mathematics. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Mathematics, University of London, London. 01-275 3100.

University of London
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of History. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of History. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of History, University of London, London. 01-275 3100.

University of London
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Political Science. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Political Science. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Political Science, University of London, London. 01-275 3100.

University of London
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Economics. The holder of this post will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Economics. The salary is £3,500-4,000 p.a. (plus superannuation). Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Economics, University of London, London. 01-275 3100.

Women's Appointments also on page 26

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FOR SALE AND WANTED URGENT SHORT NOTICE OF AUCTION

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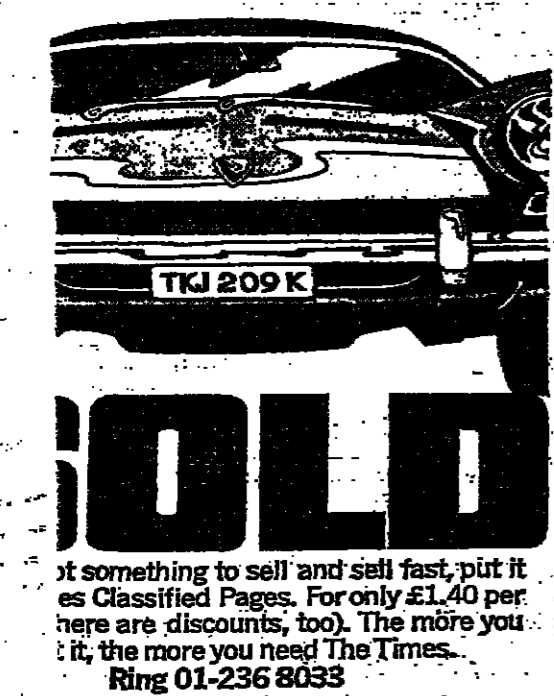
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TKJ 209K

Something to sell and sell fast, put it in Classified Pages...

leasting attractions. Reginald (The Plane Makers) Marsh joins the comic Harry Worth...

BBC 2 6.40-7.30 am. Open University. First Test, 4.00. Play and Darts, 7.45. Blue Switched, 5.40.

Thames 10.40-11.00 am. Judge, 11.50. Caravan, 12.05 pm. Ebbcoy House, 12.25. Larry the Lamb, 12.40.

ATV 12.05 pm. Thames, 2.00. Police Caravan, 2.30. Thames, 6.00. ATV Today, 6.45. Thames, 6.55.

Radio 1.30 pm. News, 6.02. Simon Bates, 7.00. Noel Edmonds, 8.00. Tony Blackburn, 8.30. The Beatles, 9.00. The Beatles, 9.30. The Beatles, 10.00.

Radio 2.30 pm. News, 6.02. Simon Bates, 7.00. Noel Edmonds, 8.00. Tony Blackburn, 8.30. The Beatles, 9.00. The Beatles, 9.30. The Beatles, 10.00.

Radio 3.30 pm. News, 6.02. Simon Bates, 7.00. Noel Edmonds, 8.00. Tony Blackburn, 8.30. The Beatles, 9.00. The Beatles, 9.30. The Beatles, 10.00.

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